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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 286—] BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

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"GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO RULE BY ORDINARY LAW"

—BHULABHAI DESAI

"I WOULD GIVE MY LIFE TO PREVENT VIOLENCE."

—MAHATMA GANDHI

Pronouncement On "Mac's" Statement After Hearing Congress Views.

INDIANS ADVISED NOT TO COME TO HASTY CONCLUSION.

Gandhiji Reaches Montreux: Interviewed By Pressmen.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Montreux.—The police gendarmerie were the only representatives of the authorities when Gandhiji dressed in his usual attire arrived here accompanied by Miss Slade and his Secretary. There was a large crowd of Sunday strollers at the station. Gandhiji immediately motored to Villa Lionette.

(Later) Gandhiji squatted on cushions, and wrapped up in a white shawl, received, this evning, a small party of pressmen and a few friends icluding ladies. Replying to questions he said that he had nothing to add to what he had said before his departure from London. He flatly denied the report from London in a Geneva newspaper that Indians would resort to violence if their wishes were not realised. He said personally he would give his life to prevent this.

Asked with regard to Mr. MacDonald's statement in the Commons, Gandhiji said that he would like to hear the views of Congress before making a pronuncement on the statement. His message to the people of India was that they should come to no hasty conclusion, but await his statement.

Gandhiji will leave Villeneuve on Friday "en route" to Rome where he will break the journey before embarking at Brindisi on 14th December for India.—Reuter.

CONGRESS FOUGHT TWICE & HENCE WILL SUCCEED THIRD TIME

C. R. Achari's Telling Retort To Lloyd George

PREMIER'S OFFER, "A COLOSSAL SHAM"

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, December 7.

"Swaraj without control over the army will be the Dead Sea fruit" declared Mr. Satyamurthi at a meeting in the Congress House wherein Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari explained the implications of the Premier's offer.

A COLOSSAL SHAM.

Taking Gandhiji's statement—that the freedom which Britain offered to India was like the freedom given to a prisoner, after being locked up in a cell—as the theme of his 60 minutes' talk, the would-be President of the Puri Congress exposed Mr. MacDonald's offer terming it as a "colossal sham".

NO LIMIT TO TRANSITION.

Excepting the last vital week during which the Mahatma was kept up on artificial respiration, the Congress did not come to brass tacks and one of the most menacing omissions was regarding the exact duration of the transitional period. Provincial autonomy would be an anomoly with the Central Government controlling major portion of the revenues. The speaker was frankly pessimistic about Congress accepting the Premier's "bourbon like statement" which was rejected by the Congress Working Committee prior to the Truce. Safeguards and Reservations were not threshed out and those stipulated were in Britain's favour.

REPLY TO LYOD GEORGE.

Mr. Achariar appealed to the audience religiously to observe the Peace terms, or despite the Government's provocations. "Carry boycott of foreign cloth, picketing liquor shops and remove untouchability" were the bull points made out towards the conclusion.

Mr. Lloyd George had said that Conference would succeed the third time. He would tell Mr. Lloyd George that the Congress had carried fights twice, and the third time, it would succeed. Mr. Achariar said that the National Government would be swept away on the Indian Issue, within 24 hours, if boycott was intensified and Gandhiji would be called again by Britain to solve India's problem.

DHRANGADRA BAN

Mass Satyagraha Programme

VOLUNTEERS ENLISTED

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

Successive batches of volunteers are proceeding from different parts of Kathiawar to Dhrangadra to offer Satyagraha against the State order prohibiting the holding of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Dhrangadhra. Hitherto 82 male and 8 lady volunteers have offered satyagraha and have been arrested. It has now been decided to offer mass civil disobedience on 21st December, and volunteers are being enlisted for the purpose.—A. P.

PREPARED FOR SACRIFICE

Mr. Abhyankar On Premier's Statement

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

Expressing his views on the Premier's statement, Mr. Abhyankar, President of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, stated, "We Congressmen never consider ourselves wise enough to rise above the discipline of the Congress. We do not want to parade our wisdom, but are content merely to offer our sacrifice."—A. P.

ALLAHABAD TO LEAD

No-Rent Campaign To Begin To-day

MORE APPLICATIONS POURING IN

LUCKNOW, Dec. 7.

It is understood that no-rent campaign will begin at Allahabad to-morrow, and at Cawnpore, Rae Bareli, Unao and Etawah within thihs week. Apart from these five districts which have already obtained sanction for this purpose from the Congress Agrarian Committee, there are applications from seven more District Congress Committees in the United Provinces to preach non-paying of rent. These fresh applications will be considered by the Agrarian Sub-Committee within a fortnight.—A. P.

OATH OF NON-PAYMENT

No-Rent Demonstrations In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

It is understood that the Congress leaders are arranging demonstrations in all the villages of the Allahabad District for tomorrow afternoon in connection with the no-rent campaign. It is said that the demonstrations will include meetings under the national flag and taking of oath of non-payment of rent according to the formula which is being circulated.—A. P.

C. P. CONGRESS AGRARIAN ENQUIRY

Committee Finishes Tour In Damoh District

(From A Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 7.

The Central Provinces Congress Agrarian Enquiry Committee finished its tour in Damoh Distt. It visited ten centres of the district, where a hundred Malguzars and 2,000 Kisans of about 300 villages were present. People boldly recorded their evidence in spite of the presence of police and revenue officers.

The Committee begins its tour in Saugor Distt. from the 11th instant.

INWARD AIRMAIL DELAYED INDEFINITELY

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

The inward airmail which was expected to-day has been delayed indefinitely.—A. P.

Sheth Nanjibhai Kalidas the merchant prince of Africa has been elected President of the youths Conference which is to be held in Bombay in the ensuing Christmas holidays.

STORM OVER BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

Interpellation In Commons

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S THREAT

LONDON, December 7.

The resolution of the Bengal Provincial Conference urging boycotting of all British interests evoked in the House of Commons a reply from Sir S. Hoare who declared that the authorities were watching the situation very closely. He added: "We are fully prepared to deal effectively with any new developments. Meanwhile, I am asking the Government of India to report before Christmas recess".

Mr. Hacking asked whether the action of the Bengal Provincial Conference was not a flagrant breach of Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, and also if the Government realised the great importance of Lancashire shippers being able to export goods with prospect, that they would not be held up.

Sir S. Hoare generally agreed wih Mr. Hacking and promised information, when it was available.—Reuter.

SURAT CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

SURAT, Dec. 7.

Armed with a search warrant, Sub-Inspector Pathak raided this afternoon the local Navyug Press and the Congress Office and took possession of leaflets printed at the press on 19th November, announcing the opening day and place of training class of the Hindustani Seva Dal for Surat youths. The leaflets were signed by the Secretaries of the District Committee who exhorted the youth to enlist themselves. A note at the bottom of the leaflet stated that it was obligatory on youths who joined the training class to join the Hindustani Seva Dal and offer their services to the country, if a non-violent movement was started. A complaint has been filed under the Press Act against the Printer and Publisher of the leaflet, for not printing their names as such on the leaflet.—A P.

Troops Clash With Rebels In Burma

RANGOON, December 7.

A skirmish is reported from Pegu District where a party of troops while patrolling on December 2 were fired upon by several rebels. One rifleman and a Burman guide were wounded. Rebels escaped but in the course of pursuit a jungle camp with an accommodation for about seventy men was found and destroyed.—A.P.

Attempt To Discredit Khan Abdul Gaffar

A DIEHARD CONSPIRACY

Sukkur Barrage Cotton For Lancashire

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Apart from settling the procedure of the Committees proceeding to India, it is understood the Cabinet is concentrating on giving necessary instructions to Government of India to make the N. W. F. Province immediately into a Governor's Province. In the meantime, the Die-hard Tories as well as their conferers in India are equally busy devoting themselves to preventing Congressmen from swamping the forthcoming election in the Province. An attempt will be made in the next few days to start a campaign with British Press to discredit the Congress representatives in the Province. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will be the first victim along with the "Red Shirts" who are like a red rag to the Conservative bulls.

Regarding the separation of Sind the promoters of the East and West Corporation are discussing plans how best to utilise the opportunity created by the fertile land of the Sukkar Barrage where fine cotton may be grown to be sent to Lancashire instead of the Bombay mills. In order to make the scheme attractive to the Muslims steps are being taken to obtain labour from the N. W. F. Province as well as the Border land.

ORDINANCE "WICKET STAND"

A Round Of Apologias

VICEROY ON R. T. C. EXPLOITS

Viceroy's Camp, Belvedere CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Addressing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day, His Excellency, the Viceroy said:—

May I thank you very particularly for your charming greetings to my wife and to myself, and for your good wishes to me in the arduous task which I have undertaken within recent months. That the work has been anxious and strenuous, it is very true to say. Indeed, I doubt, if ever a Viceroy before had such a variety of problems to cope with, in the first few months of his work, but I am still full of hope and confidence in the future and would merely say, that if I can keep my health and my sense of humour, I trust that we shall all be sailing in smoother water in this country before long. My wife and I have frequently before now realised the charms of your city of Calcutta. It is true that only a few months ago, I made an effort to pay a visit to your present Governor, my old friend, Sir Stanley Jackson, but that, for reasons, I need not refer to, was abruptly cut short and my visit lasted only 24 hours. I can remember losing money at your races. I have still a vivid remembrance of almost every bunker on your Tollygonge course.. For myself, when I look at my programme, it seems to me that my life here is going to be of a very arduous character and would like at once to urge for your future consideration that when the jaded Viceroy comes down to Calcutta on his next visit, he may come here for a holiday, for rest and recuperation, and I trust that then you will shrrodnd him with the charms and attractions for which Calcutta is so famed.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to endorse every word you have said with regard to His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson. He has, as you say, had to administer the Bengal Province at a time of extraordinary difficulty and unusual anxiety.

ORDINANCE WICKET STAND.

Indeed, if I may use a cricket expression which we both understand, he was played on a terribly stick wicket all the time he has been here, but he is still not out, and as I joined him at the wickets a few months ago, I am inclined to feel that our partnership will win the match. And what are we playing for? Peace and order in India and very particularly, in the Province of Bengal; peace, in order that we may restore the economic prosperity of the people of the country and create a proper atmosphere to work rapidly forward towards the fruition of constitutional reforms; order, so that the peaceful citizen can go about his business without fseling in constant danger of his life. Grievous and dangerous diseases require the most drastic remedies, and I am quite sure that all loyal citizens in this province and in India as a whole will co-operate with us in getting rid of the disease as quickly as we possibly can.

CERTIFICATION AND ORDINANCE.

How sincerely I agree with you, Sir, in your wish that financial conditions had been better in India on my arrival here, a few months ago. Let me go further and say, how much I wish that the unrest which prevails in so

(Continued on page 7).

LATEST ORDINANCE VICTIMS

CALCUTTA, December 7.

Arrests under the Bengal Ordinance continue to be effected in districts. The latest to be taken into custody include Suresh Chandra Das, school teacher in Noakhali, Nirmal Kanta Roy student of Barisal College, and Subodh Kumar Roy, student of Pagerhat College in Khulna.—A.P.

MARTIAL LAW WITH GUARANTEED OFFICIAL INDEMNITY

Negation Of All Laws

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY CONGRESS INFLUENCE.

Bombay Shall Stand By Bengal

At a mammoth meeting held on Monday evening at the Azad Maidan under the joint auspices of a number of representative public associations including prominently the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Nationalist Muslim Party, the Nationalist Christian Party, All India Journalists' Association, Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Bombay Youth League, the citizens of Bombay unsparingly and unreservedly condemned the latest ordinance promulgated in Bengal and applied to Chittagong District. The huge gathering and the speakers who supported the protest resolution were thoroughly representative of all interests, communities and shades of political opinion in the city.... It was the biggest meeting of its kind held for a very long time.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., presided and Sjts. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M. C. Chagla, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, Suntoke, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and other speakers addressed the meeting, particularly emphasising the atrocities of the blackest Ordinance on record. The resolution condemning the Ordinance and assuring support to the people of Bengal in their non-violent struggle was moved by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai and supported by all other speakers.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master who opened the proceedings said that this fateful Ordinance would decide the question whether the country was going to have peace or war". Continuing he warned that the ordinance must be withdrawn or else the country would be compelled to launch the campaign.

It was not so much the Ordinance that would matter, as the mentality that was hidden behind it and the implications that were involverd in it. While Gandhi-Irwin truce was said to be existing, while the question of freedom of India was under discussion at the Round Table Conference, the Cabinet had sanctioned the promulgation of this hateful Ordinance. The object put forward for promulgating of this Ordinance was said to be to crush terrorism but it must be remembered that ordinary law was, as had been observed by Mahatma Gandhi in London, quite sufficient, and its arms were long enough to meet the situation.

It would appear that this Ordinance was not so much passed to crush terrorism as to crush nationalism. They all abhorred political murders and even attempts. The path of non-violence was the only path the country had pledged itself to, but the ordinary law was effective enough to meet this situation. If the lessons of history were to be followed, it ought to be plain to every one that terrorism could not be crushed by terrorism, and it is why love and conciliation alone that could eradicate terrorism. When they came to analyse the provisions of the Ordinance, it was clear that it was an outrageous encroachment on civic rights and public tranquillity. Any man could be detained for a day and his statement taken. There was no appeal to the High Court. Property, moveable or immovable, could be commandeered and above all, the

INDIANS SHOULD STAND TOGETHER.

proceedings could be held "in camera". It was nothing but Martial Law. No doubt this ordinance had been made applicable now to the District of Chittagong alone in Bengal, but it might be the thin end of the wedge.

India should stand as one man now. Whether it was Bengal, whether it was U.P., whether it was the Punjab, or any other part of the country it may be, where the liberty of our brothers had been encroached upon, it became the bounden duty of every Indian to stand as one man and protect any encroachment that may be made.

It was, therefore, that they had decided to call this public meeting to protest against this ordinance and assure the people of Bengal that the whole country was with them in the non-violent struggle for freedom. Of course, while protesting against the ordinance and assuring of their support and sympathy, they would enjoin upon the people of Bengal not to swerve from the strict path of non-violence, and it must be the sacred duty of every Indian to make non-violence his religious pledge. The authorities were still endeavouring to disguise the situation and keep it back from the British public. The communique issued in connection with the Hijli Enquiry was an open testimony of this fact. The Government communique as the report laid the blame entirely at the door of the detenus. This and numerous other incidents were communicative of the mind of the bureaucracy and they must be firm in their fight for freedom. The speaker trusted that the Indian merchants who were still after foreign cloth would take a lesson and help the cause of the country by boycotting all foreign cloth.

SIMILAR TO MARTIAL LAW.

The President then called upon Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai to move the resolution which ran as follows:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly condemn the promulgation of the Ordinance No. XI of 1931 in Bengal, as a suspension of the operation of ordinary law and introduction of a state of things almost similar to those existing under martial law.

"This meeting further earnestly appeals to all men and women of Bengal to preserve non-violence, despite the grave provocation offered to them by Government, and assures them of the sincere support of this city in their non-violent struggle."

Mr. Desai who spoke in Gujarati first read the English text of the resolution and then translated it into Guierati. He explained the important parts of the Ordinances, and ably argued how it was absolutely necessary to condemn it without any reservation. The whole basis of this Ordinance was suspicion. It was really a very strange piece of legislation. Whatever might be the results of the ordinance on Bengal and the rest of the coun-

(Continued on page 8.)

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1805 of 1931.
SHORT CAUSE.

MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Receiver in Suit No. 1934 of 1930, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Messrs. SARDULSING KANMAL & CO., a firm till lately carried on business at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

To,

SARDULSING KANMAL, Another partner in the Defendant firm.

Please TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against the defendant firm for Rupees 3,47,242-2-6 with interest on Rupees 3,08,996-4-0 part thereof at 6 per cent. per annum from the 13th day of September, 1931, till Judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of January, 1932, at 11-0 o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 3rd day of October 1931.

(Sd.) H.A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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(NOTE):—This Notification cancels that published in the Bombay "Daily Chronicle" of the 28th November 1931.

(Sd.) K. R. VENKATARAMANA IYER.
Conservator, V Circle.
Dated 4-12-31. 4032

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

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—:o:—

Woman Labour in India—In Field and Farm—In Industries—In Plantations—Cane Sugar Manufacture—Tata Collieries—Working Conditions—Railway "Axe"—New Move On B. N. R.—Waging War on Workers—Union's Protest—Shortening Working Hours—National and International Campaign.

WOMEN LABOURERS IN INDIA.

Part They Play In Production Of National Wealth

(BY RAJANI KANTA DAS.)

In spite of the fact that women in India are deprived of many social and political privileges, they play an important role in the production of national wealth. According to the census of 1921, out of a total of 146 million actual workers or persons engaged in gainful occupations, 46 millions are women. In comparison with some European countries a fair proportion of Indian women, therefore, is employed in the industrial activities of the country. Of the total number of persons gainfully occupied, for instance, the percentage of women is 31 in India, as compared with 29 in Italy, 30 in England and Wales, and 35 in Germany.

PROPORTION IN WAGE-EARNERS.

The proportion of women in comparison with men is, however, much larger among the wage-earners. Thus, out of 29 million wage-earners in 1921, for whom definite information is available, 13 million or 44 per cent., were women as shown in the table below:

Category.	Men.	Women	Total.
Field Labourers	9,490,210	8,865,284	18,355,494
Farm Servants	2,252,860	1,067,753	3,320,613
Domestic Servants	1,710,157	821,709	2,531,866
Unspecified Workers	2,894,236	2,257,164	5,151,400
Total	16,347,463	13,011,910	29,359,373

IN FIELD AND FARM.

The table above also shows that the majority of women workers were employed as field labourers and farm servants, forming together 9.9 millions out of a total of 13 millions, or 74 per cent. The preponderance of agricultural workers over other classes is due to the fact that above 75 per cent. of the people depend upon agriculture as a means of livelihood. The distinction between field labourer and farm servants is not clearly defined, but in all probability the former are more less free in the choice of their work, while the latter are attached to the land by custom, if not actually by Law. In the unspecified group must be included a large number of casual workers.

IN ORGANISED INDUSTRIES.

The number of women employed in organised industries, such as plantations factories and mines, is, however, very small. In 1921, the total number of workers in large scale industries or in industrial establishments employing 20 persons or more amounted to 2,681,125, of whom only 686,811 persons, or 26 per cent. were women. There are two main reasons why so few women are employed in organised industries. First, in comparison with other countries the proportion of modern industries is very small in India. The number of persons supported by industry, commerce, and transport, for instance, is only 18 per cent. in India, as compared with 65 per per cent. in Great Britain, 62 per cent. in Germany, 50 per cent. in the United States, and 47 per cent. in France. Secondly, social customs, such as early marriage, the joint family system and 'pardah' (seclusion) system, prevent women from taking advantage of economic opportunities outside the household or the immediate neighbourhood.

Nothing is definitely known about the conditions of work and life of labourers in unorganised industries, such as agriculture and domestic service, nor even in those organised industries which are still outside the scope of Government's control. The employment of labour in large scale industries, such as plantations, factories, and mines, is, however, regulated by labour legislations, and the present duty is confined to the conditions of the work and life of women employed in these industries.

WOMEN ON PLANTATIONS.

By far the largest number of women workers are employed on plantations which form one of the most important classes of organised industries in India, especially those for the production of tea, coffee, and rubber. The importance of these industries is best indicated by the fact that in 1928-1929 the paid up capital of the joint stock companies amounted to Rs. 51.59 crores, the value of their products exported to Rs. 30 crores or about 9 per cent of the value of the total export trade of the country, and the total number of tea, coffee, and rubber plantations to 10,867.

STATISTICS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED.

According to the census of 1921, out of 1,003,456 workers on tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and indigo plantations 474,626, or 47 per cent, were women. The present number of workers on all kinds of plantations is not known, but the average daily number of workers in 1929 was 930,472 on tea gardents, 92,594 on coffee estates, and 48,704 on rubber estates, that is, a total of 1,071,680. The number of women on the same basis may be estimated as 503,689. The proporation of women workers on plantations is not only large, but compares very favourably with that of men workers.

WHY LARGE NUMBER HERE

There are several reasons why a proportionately large number of women workers is found on plantations. First, plantation work is only a special agricultural industry, and is therefore more congenial to the majority of Indian women who are drawn from the rural districts. Secondly, the very fact that men workers have to live on, or in the vicinity of, the plantations gives their wives and daughters a chance to work with them. Thirdly, the system of labour contracts based on the principle of utilising every able bodied in the family for labour, and of fixing the wage rates accordingly, compels many women to seek employment in order to balance the family budget. The contract system has been abolished, but the wage rates and the custom of women labour still remain.

PLANTATION CENTRES.

Most of the plantation industries are located in two areas, namely, the North, including Assam and Bengal, which employ an average daily number of 557,484 and 196,899 workers respectively, and South, including Madras and Coorg, which employ 102,826 and 23,001 workers respectively. The most important areas in Assam are Brhmaputra or Assam Valley and the Surma Valley, employing 400,995 and 156,489 workers respectively; in Bengal, Jalpaiguri (the Doors) and Darjiling (including the Terai), employing 125,632 and 65,522 workers respectively; and in Madras, the Milgiris, Coimbatore (the Anamalais) and Malabar, employing 43,560, 30,222, and 19,786 workers respectively.

The cultivation is by far the most important plantation industry in India. As noted before, out of 1,071,680 workers, 930,472 or 87 per cent, were employed on tea plantations in 1929. Although the tea gardens are scattered all over India, by far the majority of them are located in Assam. Thus, out of a total of 930,472 workers in all tea gardens in 1929 557,484, or about 60 per cent, were in Assam. Assam not only employs the largest number of tea garden workers, but it is also one of the oldest centres in which plantation labour began to appear, and for which plantation legislation first began to be enacted. The condition of women workers on plantations may, therefore, be best studied in connection with those in Assam tea gardens.—("I.L.R.")

(To be Continued.)

CANE SUGAR

Problem Of Crushing And Manufacture

(By N. C. MEHTA, I.C.S., Director of Ag:. U. P.)

I have received, a considerable number of anxious enquiries, especially from cane-growers in the Eastern Districts of the Province, regarding the difficulty of crushing the ample crops of Coimbatore canes, which have been rapidly displacing the "desi" varieties all over the Province. The difficulty is not felt to the same extent in the West on account of the better type of bullock power available there.

REAL DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty in the Eastern Districts is undoubtedly real and the problem of increased cane cultivation depends in the last resort on the ability of the capitalist to put up sufficient number of factories to utilise the amount of cane grown in the Province. Till such time, however, as these factories come into being, the problem can be partially dealt with by cane-growers themselves on the lines indicated in the note below which has been prepared by the Agricultural Engineer to the U.P. Government.

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DEMAND FOR MACHINERY.

Many members of the public are probably not aware of the assistance which can be obtained from the Agricultural Engineer to Government regarding the purchase of agricultural machinery. From the applications recently received it is evident that there is a growing demand, particularly, with regard to Sugar Manufacturing Plants.

TAQAVI LOANS.

When security is adequate, taqavi loans can be granted for the installation of tube wells and the purchase of agricultural machinery. It is only in very few parts of the province that sugar cane can be grown without irrigation; it is, therefore, advisable for an enterprising farmer to install both the tube well and a sugar manufacturing plant.

COST OF TUBE WELL.

The cost of a tube well varies in accordance with the conditions in different locality. Detailed estimates can be obtained on application. A table is, however, given below, which will give a rough idea of the capital required to suit farms of different sizes.

FOR LIFTING WATER.

In those portions of the hydro-electric grid area where farms are within a reasonable distance of an 11,000 volt line, an electric motor direct coupled to a centrifugal pump is recommended for pumping water from a tube well. A separate motor can be installed in the same building as the pumping plant by which to drive agricultural machinery through a countershaft.

In other portions of the province crude oil engines are recommended for lifting water by a belt driven centrifugal pump. These engines can be fitted with a second pulley on an extension to the crankshaft for driving agricultural machinery.

FACTORY INSTALLATION.

As sugar made by means of small installations such as those described above costs more than the sugar made in a factory, it is recommended that proper factories should be installed wherever there is sufficient area under sugar cane as for instance, in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions. The smallest factory is not likely to cost less than Rs. 80,000. Taqavi loans for these are not available and cannot be installed by the Agricultural Engineer.

Any member of the public who is interested in tube wells and small sugar manufacturing plants should apply to the Agricultural Engineer for detailed estimates.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

Sl. No.	Size of farm.	Tube well Acreage complete.	Cost of sugarcane crushing plant with motor.	Size of centrifugal.	Extra for centrifugal without Pug mill.	Total cost of tube-well crushing plant and centrifugal.
1.	54	5,688	18 2,000	18"	650	8,338
2.	90	6,538	30 3,080	24"	1,600	11,218
3.	126	8,238	42 4,285	30"	1,800	14.323
4.	180	9,943	60 7.460			
		OIL ENGINE INSTALLATION.				
1.	54	8,353	18 1,200	18"	650	10,200
2.	90	10,054	30 2,005	24"	1,600	13,653
3.	126	13,090	42 2,935	30"	1,800	17,825
4.	180	16,693	60 5,835	2|30"	3.600	26.128

Working Conditions In The Tata Collieries

(BY S. B. SEN, (Tata's Collieries Labour Association.)

A statement bearing the signature of Mr. John Kirk, Superintendent, Coal Department of the Tatas has been widely circulated in the colliery and displayed in the Notice Boards in several languages. This is the first time, we presume the management has come forward with their explanation re: the present situation of the Tata's Collieries. This is a step in the right direction and we take this opportunity of congratulating the Superintendent for the spirit of co-operation displayed in this. Had the same spirit prevailed in the action of the management in the past, many of the misunderstandings would have been removed and the relations between the employers and the employees would have been harmonious and there would have been no cause for any agitation.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST ASSOCIATION.

It is, however, a matter of concern that though it was conceived in a right spirit ultimately it turned to be a propaganda against the Labour Association, or at least an attack on some members of the Union. It is strange to note that it has been brought to the notice of the Superintendent, Coal Department, that certain members of the Union are advising workers to stop work. On the face of it, this is absurd. On the contrary the Union is trying its level best to avert this catastrophe. With this end in view the Association has not missed any opportunity to ventilate the grievances of the workers by all constitutional means. Officials of the Labour Association came into close touch with the management and the workers, and have had interviews with all the superior officials several times at the Coal Field, Calcutta and Jamshedpur. Sj. Subash Chandra Bose, President of the Union, inspite of his pressing and mutlifarious work managed to come over to the spot and conferred with the local officials. Even now, negotiations are going on and we expect good results.

THE STRIKE WEAPON.

No one, not even the highest official of the Association, has any right to call a strike unless the Executive Committee and an overwhelming majority of workers approve of it in a mass meeting specially called for it. No such resolution has been adopted up to now. But this does not mean that the workers should not be prepared for any eventuality, even a strike, and the Union Officials are certainly asking their members to be ever ready. Strike is the ultimate and the most powerful and quite legitimate weapon of the oppressed workers. It entails loss to the employers no doubt, but it causes more hardship to the workers themselves. So a strike can never be light-heartedly declared. We think the management will not become so bankrupt in wise counsel as to exasperate the workers and drive them to strike.

CONDITIONS OF WORK IN JHARIA AND RANIGUNJ FIELDS

MONTHLY PAID STAFF.

1. They have the right to be paid the same rate per month as similar staff are paid for similar work on other collieries.

2. They have right to apply for and accept work on other collieries before tendering their resignation at the colliery on which they are employed.

3. They have the right to 22 days' leave per year with pay.

4. They have the right to free unfurnished quarters.

5. They have the right to a free supply of fuel and oil or cash in lieu thereof.

6. They have the right to demand 30 days' notice or 30 days' pay in lieu of notice on the termination of their services provided this termination is not due to mis-conduct or neglect of their duties.

EMPLOYEES—WEEKLY PAID STAFF.

1. They have the right to be paid the same rate per week as similar employees are paid for similar work on other collieries.

2. They have the right to look for and accept work elsewhere if they so desire.

3. They have the right to demand one week's notice or one week's pay in lieu of notice on the termination of their services provided this termination is not due to misconduct or neglect of duties.

4. They have the right to free unfurnished quarters and free supply of fuel.

MINERS

1. They have the right to work from 4 to 6 days per week provided the colliery output is not restricted.

2. They have the right to the same rate per tub or per car as paid on other collieries for similar seams under similar conditions.

3. They have the right to leave the colliery without any notice whatever.

EMPLOYERS.

1. They have the right to engage or dispense with the stac as per their requirements taking into consideration their output, their sales, their coal requirements, exhaustion of seams, mines or sections therein.

2. They have the right to dispense with any employee from the highest paid official to the lowest paid worker without giving any reason whatever provided always due notice or pay in lieu of notice is given.

3. They have the right to dispense with the services of any employee who refuses to carry out the legitimate instructions of his superiors, neglect his duties, does not comply with the rules and regulations in the Coal Mines Act or Acts in any way detrimental to the interest of their employers.

RETRENCHMENT.

According to the General Manager of Steel Works Circular "Cooly of to-day will be foreman of to-morrow". But here no such consideration is being made and new men with inadeluate experience are being provided superseding the claim of fully qualified men with both better experience and length of service. The question of seniority is always ignored at the time of reduction. It is strange that after reduction or abolition of a post new men are appointed at the sweet will of the Management. Even in many petty matters such Electric Lights, the Management makes differential treatment. In some blocks almost all are electrified whereas one remains without light. If anybody criticises such action he will be labelled "Extremist", "Agitator" etc. and he is always under the evil eye of the Management.

The Labour Association suggested that Malkera and Choitodih Collieries should run with restricted raisings of coal, say 5000 tons a month till a favourable market is secured to dispose of the surplus coal. This suggestion was given mainly in the interest of the Steel Company. This would have saved the Machinery from deterioration as happened at Lijua and Purusottampore collieries. Already the Company is spending a lot of money of the Colliery where not a single ounce of coal is raised. A little more money in addition would have kept the Colliery going and the Machinery in order and saved this wastage.

SHORTENING OF WORKING HOURS

Campaign Nationally And Internationally

(I.F.T.U.) National and international work are mutually dependent and mutually supplementary in all struggle for progress in social legislation. The circumstances of the moment must determine where the initiative shall lie. This is the case in the campaign for the shortening of working hours. The struggle for the ratification of the Washington Hours' Convention was in the first period after 1919 a fight for an international standard and still more, a strugyle for the eight-hours in factory and workshop, that is to say, in every-day trade union life. To-day, when in many States it has become a practical reality, the emphasis is being shifted to its being consolidated by ratification of the Washington Convention. The real battle front is now the field on which the campaign for still shorter hours is being waged.

If at first sight it seems strange that we should be fighting for a new international standard when not every nation has attained to a lower altitude, this is because an efficient campaign on behalf of shorter hours is no longer merely a stage in Labour's advance on the path of social legislation, it has become far more: the fate of the economic life of mankind now depends upon it.

This is why the trade union movement, both national and international, is doing all it possibly can to achieve what sooner or later "must" be achieved either voluntarily or involuntarily, if things are not to get to such a pitch that we have nothing left, but unemployed men and unemployed machines; unemployed men because the products of the machines cannot be sold; unemployed machines because machines render superfluous the very workers for whom they are made.

40 HOURS' WEEK.

The question of the shortening of working hours was recently again discussed in the Governine Body of the International Labour Office, when the Workers' Group urged strongly that the 40 hours' week should be placed on the agenda of next year's International Labour Conference. Such procedure would, of course, encounter many difficulties of a formal kind, so that, in view of the urgency of the question,—the shortening of working hours is now "the" most important demand both of the moment and of the future—the Workers' Group went a step further and called upon the Governing Body to empower the Director of the International Labour Office to convene an unofficial conference of the three parties (employers, worker and Governments) of the States chiefly concerned, in the hope of reaching agreement for the shortening of working hours.

A proposal such as this could not be disregarded on the merely formal ground of adherence to an agenda: the members of the Governing Body were called upon to make the decision in plain words: "Yes" or "No"—as to whether they would recognise that the principle of the shortening of working hours has become a necessary emergency measure, both for to-day and to-morrow. The workers' proposal was rejected by 8 to 6 votes. At least the stage has been cleared, and there can be no doubt as to where the responsibility lies.

"SET OFF AGAINST WAGE-CUT"

The 6 votes given in favour of the proposals and the abstentions from voting make it a duty for Labour after this international decision to seek a national decision: indeed, national conditions them-

(Continued on page 4)

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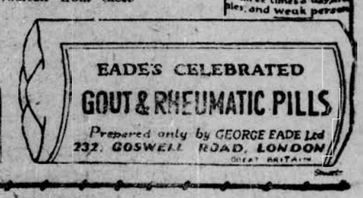

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

SHORTENING OF WORKING HOURS

(Continued from page 3.)

selves make this essential. Czechoslovakia is about to lay down a national statutory 40-hour week: and in all lands negotiations are going on between employers and workers' organisations for the establishment of the 40-hour week in factories and workshops. Hard facts are forcing the pace towards decisions of principle and practical measures. The German Metal Workers' Union is demanding the 40-hour week as a set-off against the employers' wage-cut pointing to the fact that at the end of September last no less than 35.5 per cent. of their members were unemployed and 31.2 per cent. on short time: here, then, the absurd climax of idle men and idle machines has almost been reached.

At its Executive Meeting of this week, the International Federation of Trade Unions will again discuss the problem of the shortening of working hours in the light of the decision at Geneva and recent national developments: it will have to decide where and how to raise the lever. It will have before it the proposals of various organisations, first and foremost one from the Belgian national centre, urging a joint meeting of the two Labour Internationals to examine the possibility of a simultaneous presentation of a bill for a 40-hour week to all the parliaments of all the affiliated countries.

It will not be long before a point will have been reached when everything possible will have been done which reason can suggest or expect. But it will not be long, either before the lack of all reason on the part of the adversaries of the working class will justify any and every measure in the eyes of the world and of coming generations.

RETRENCHMENT IN M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

The following is the reply sent by the General Secretary of the M. and S. M. Railway Employees' Union to the Agent, M. & S.M. Railway to the latter's note on retrenchment dated, the 4th November, 1931:—

My Union is surprised that the Railway Board should have contemplated further retrenchment while the Court of Enquiry set up by the Government of India is still enquiring into the same subject. My Union cannot also help feeling that by making these proposals at this juncture the Competent Court instituted under the Trade Disputes Act, is being ignored. This attitude undoubtedly stultifies the object of the enquiry besides shattering all hopes that the Railway Administration would respect its decisions.

It is an elementary proposition and an established convention while both the parties are engaged in settling the disputes through the machinery of Trade Disputes Act both are in honour bound to suspend any militant or aggressive action. I must, therefore, request in all seriousness that you will drop further retrenchment proposals until the report of the Court of Enquiry is available.

Further more, especially in so far as M. & S. M. Railway is concerned the number of men proposed to be retrenched is like a drop in the mighty ocean which it is suggested might be affected without imposing any hardship by inviting voluntary resignations on favourable terms.

I can assure you, if the terms previously offered for 10 days for those under 14 years service are once again revived and even extended to men irrespective of the length of their service you would not only have the required number, but many more. Through superannuation alone Perambur Workshops will get rid of 112 men before the end of this financial year as officially stated by the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Under the circumstances set forth above, I most respectfully, but emphatically state that the Union cannot agree to any compulsory discharges.

The financial condition of this Railway has never been bad in the past and specially at present there has been a gradual increase in its earnings and (this) consideration alone should outweigh all schemes of retrenchment that might have been contemplated before.

If necessary, the Union is prepared to meet you on a deputation to discuss this subject in great detail.

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(Via Rajahmundry.)

DISREGARD OF A CONVENTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As far as the recently-announced appointments to the Governorships of Bihar and Assam are concerned, the usual practice of appointing members of the Indian Civil Service has been followed. Both Sir James Sifton the Senior Member of the Bihar Executive Council, who twice acted as tht Governor of the Province and Mr. Michael Keane who was the first President of the U. P. Legislative Council under Montford Reforms, are distinguished members of the Civil Service and their appointments are quite appropriate. The above-mentioned Provinces have always been governed by the Indian Civil Service with one exception only, viz., the brief tenure of Lord Sinha at Bankipur asd Ranchi. But the appointment of Sir John Anderson a member of the "Home" Civil Service, as the Governor of Bengal, is a distinct departure from the long-established convention of appointing British public men to the Governorship of the Presidencies. I do not recollect of a single instance, during recent years of a similar permanent appointment in either Bombay, Madras or Bengal.

The three Presidency Governorships are the most important posts in India, next to that of the Viceroy, the incumbents drawing salary higher than that of the Commanderin-Chief and enjoying privileges which are denied to other Provincial Governors. Under Section 96 (2) of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General need not be consulted in the appointment of a Provincial Commander-in-Chief and enjoying Governors, while no appointment of a Provincial Governor can be made without his consultation. The posts have, therefore, always been earmarked for British statesmen with Parliamentary experience. The present Presidency Governors came, as it were, direct from the House of Commons. The appointment of Sir John Anderson, it is feared may not prove the thin end of the wedge, for there is absolutely no difference between the members of the British, Colonial, or Indian Civil Service, as they are recruited in England in an identical manner. In the words of Mr. Montagu "the Civil Servant in India is not very different from the Civil Servant in this Country." Next time a member of the Indian Civil Service may be appointed to one of these posts. Indian publicists have always been fighting against the appointment of the members of the permanent Services as Provincial Governors, for the simple reason, that the latter have, with a few exceptions, like Sir Montagu Butler, always proved more re-actionary than their compatriots, who have the sobering experience of public life in England. Sir John Anderson has been a member of the British Civil Service since 1905, and has had no experience of political or Parliamentary life. Besides, his association with Irish administration, during a certain tumultuous period, may create a prejudice against him in Bengal which might be undeserved. But prejudices dies hard. The post of the Permanent Under-Secretary in England—as distinguished from the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, who is always a publicman—is, like the Under-Secretariships in our Secretariats, reserved for members of the Civil Service. The appointment of a "Serviceman" to the Governorship of Bengal proves beyond doubt that the present "National" Government in England is completely in the hands of Conservatives. The way in which Mr. MacDonald's "National" Cabinet is being "ruled" reminds one of the slogan which was current in Delhi in the days of Shah Alum II, whose name used to appear on the "Mughal" coins struck by the East India Company. "Mulk Shah Alum Ka, Badshahat Company Bahadur ke."—Yours, etc.,

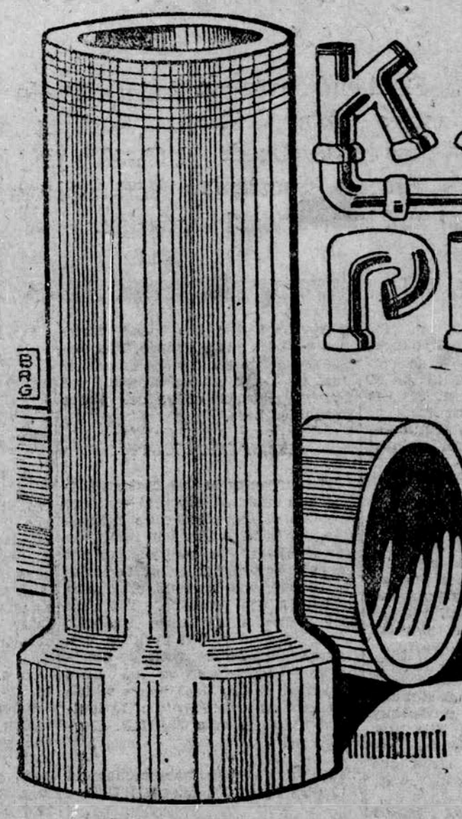
S. M. RAHMAN.
Akola, Dec. 3.

DR. SOLANKI EXPLAINS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish in your esteemed paper, the following explanation of mine, to remove misunderstanding and false impressions, regarding my religious belief from the minds of the public and all others interested in me and concerned with me. Sir, it was given out in almost all the local English as well as Gujarati and Marathi papers of Bombay of Nationalist and Congress group, by some interested party, that I was a Christian and thus wanted to undermine my influence among my people ond this misrepresent me in public. I take this opportunity to repudiate the above charge and declare that I am no more a Christian, though I had taken baptism at the hands of Arch-deacon Mr. Hanerton in St. Andrew's Church at Moreland Row Bombay on 11th April 1925 and the Pastor of the Church was Rev. Mr. L. Hari, soon after about six months. I did send a letter to Rev. Mr. L. Hari, the pastor of the Church, stating that I had removed the Christian faith and had once again joined the [illegible] the Prarthana Samaj to which congregation I formerly belonged moreover I had requested, in my said letter, Rev. L. Hari to inform accordingly the higher authorities of the Church, which I am sure he must have done at that time. In 1927 I had issued handbills in Gujarati giving explanatory statement to the above effect for the information of my caste people the "Mahyawanshi Kshatryas" and distributed the hand bills broadcast amongst them From the above statement it is clear that I was only baptised and had nothing to do with the Christian congregation nor did I ever take part in any functions of the Church or of the Christian Community. I ceased to be a Christian from the middle of 1926 and since then I have been a Theist of the Prarthana Samaj Faith. The above explanation will suffice to assure my numerous friends and the public at large that "I am not a Christian but I am Theist of the Prarthana Samaj Cult". I hope you will kindly get this published in your popular paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SOLANKI,
L. M. & S. M.L.C.J.P.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY

Improvements Committee, 4-10 P. M.

Bombay Hockey League: B. B. and C. I. Railway v. G. I. P. Railway, Cooperage 5 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, December 9

Bombay Engineering Congress, annual meeting, Royal Institute of Science, 3 P. M.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 P. M.

THURSDAY, December 10.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-20 P. M.

"NEW WADY SWADESHI BAZAAR": The above Bazaar will be opened to-day (Thursday) by Mr. K. M. Munshi at 6-30 p. m. All are welcome. There will be no entrance fee.

MUNICIPAL SUB COMMITTEE: A meeting of the Congress Municipal Candidates Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT INDIAN WOMEN'S CLUB: Prof. Jadhav will give a series of lectures on "Education given to children in Russia and Germany." The first of the lectures will begin on Wednesday (9th instant) at 5-45 p.m. (and not at 4-30 p. m. as stated in the members' cards) at the Club Premises, when some interesting charts and slides will be shown.

YOUNG MUSLIMS' PARTY: The opening ceremony of the Young Muslims Party will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the party at Patka Mansion, (Bhendi Bazar) when an inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. I. S. Haji President of the Young Muslims' Party. Mr. Kazi Ataula will also address on the "Spirit of Islam."

DR. E. STANLEY JONES' LECTURE: Dr. Jones will deliver his second lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., at Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, on "Is Religion an opiate to the People". Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. A. Khan presiding.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

PROTEST MEETING IN "C" WARD ON WEDNESDAY.

Under the auspices of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee a Public Meeting to protest against the Bengal Ordinances will be held on Wednesday (9th instant) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Tamba Kantha, Mumbadevi Fountain. Leaders will address the meeting.

FOUND: A third class Season Ticket in the name of Mr. E Pereira. The owner should call for it at the office of the "Bombay Chronicle."

THE MYSORE ASSOCIATION BOMBAY: The 5th annual general meeting of the Mysore Association was held at its premises Matunga on Sunday, Mr. V. Dattatrayan, president of the Association was in the Chair. Before the regular business of the Association commenced prizes to all the students of the Kannada School maintained by the Association was distributed. Then Mr. Maitra, the Congress candidate for the Municipal Election, on behalf of the Congress Committee requested the members to vote solidly for Congress Candidates in the ensuing Municipal Elections.

Thereafter, Mr. A. Subharao, the Hon. Secretary while placing before the General body the report of the work done by the Association during the year, and audited the statement of accounts for adoption reviewed the financial position and the work of the Association.

The report several activities like literary, sports social were extended. Necessary facilities were given to the visitors coming from Mysore and some help was rendered occasionally to the poor stranded Mysoreans. The Kannada School maintained by the Association was re-organised with the aid of the School Committee. The Membership also showed substantial rise.

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CITY FATHERS IN ARREARS OF TAXES !

Efforts Are Being Made To Recover Them, Assures Municipal Commissioner

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz asked:—

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state—

(1) Whether it is a fact that a large amount is due to the Municipality by a certain Councillor by way of taxes:

(2) If so, why the taxes were not recovered in time and whether there is any likelihood of the amount being recovered.

IN FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

The Municipal Commissioner replied that arrears of taxes were due from more than one Councillor. He did not know, which Councillor, Mr. Khairaz had in view. The arrears were not paid owing to financial stringency and other reasons and steps were being taken for their recovery.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Hon. General Secretary. Bombay Historical Society, inviting the Corporation to send a delegate to represent them at the Congress to be held this month.

The Corporation elected Prof. V. G. Rao for the purpose.

KANJI MASTER GETS LEAVE.

Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master wrote to the Mayor to grant him leave of absence till the end of March 1932 on account of personal matters.

Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt moved to grant Mr. Kanji Master leave as asked for which was agreed to.

The Corporation also accepted the resignation of Mr. W. H. Neilson who left India for England prior to retirement. Mr. L. R. Tairsee paid a tribute to Mr. Neilson for the invaluable services rendered by him to the Corporation.

LIGHTS ON STAIRCASES.

Mr. R. A. Gole then moved:—"That in view of the hardships of the tenants for want of lights on the staircases of buildings resided by them the Commissioner be requested to report on the advisability of compelling houseowners in the City to provide lights on each of the staircases of their premises between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and if he considers it advisable to do so, to submit draft amendments to the Building Bye-laws to carry out the suggestion and to the Municipal Act, if necessary."

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved an amendment to provide lights from 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. also while Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle moved another amendment to provide lights from 7 p.m. to 7 a. m. next day. Both the amendments were thrown out and the original proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

STOP PRESS.

WORLD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is reported that Indian Muslim leaders have gone to Palestine with the main idea of using the present Islamic World Conference, at Jerusalem with a view to create a new orientation of Muslim Arab opinion which could consolidate all Arab interests and make them realise that Britain is their friend. Just before Mr. Shaukat Ali left Jerusalem he is reported to have received promise of support to his proposal from certain unexpected quarter. It is understood representatives of the Anjuman-I-Ittehad-o-Taraqqui (Committee of Union and Progress) in Turkey came with letters of sympathy and co-operation from Rauf Bey, Kazi Karagakir Pasha and Rafaat Pasha, who are prepared to consider alliance with Arab countries. This Anjuman in Turkey is now a growing organisation. Before Mr. Shaukat Ali left he met some British political leaders.

LONDON, December 7.

There was lively interchange in the House of Commons on the subject of Mr. Henderson presiding over the Disarmament Conference in 1932. Sir J. Simon reiterated, that in view of his defeat and change of Government, Mr MacDonald's statement of December 2 that Mr. Henderson was appointed by the Council of the League of Nations and that question of presidency was not Government's business.

Labourites angrily interposed saying that Mr. Henderson had been chosen unanimously by the League, because he was regarded as the most suitable person, while the Conservatives suggested that Mr. Henderson was appointed as a representative of the House of Commons to which Sir J. Simon noncommittally repeated Mr Henderson had been unanimously appointed by the League of Nations. Thus the question was provisionally left in air.—Reuter

LONDON, December 7.

Princess Saidhalim, an Englishwoman, the former wife of the Prince Saidhalim, second cousin of King Faud was married at Paddington Register Office to Roger Delaval, Barrister belonging to a noble Belgian family. One of the guests was the bride's seven year old daughter Princess Fatehalim.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR, December 7.

The Sessions Judge of Peshawar who heard the appeals of Red Shirt Leaders Ardab Abdu Ghafur Syed Ashaq Shah quashed their convictions under section 225; setting aside the sentences of three years rigorous imprisonment under that section, and sentenced them to six months' imprisonment under section 113 for being members of an unlawful assembly. The prosecution story alleged that the accused being members of an unlawful assembly obstructed the arrest of certain Red Shirts in the village of Sarband.—A.P.

HOOLIGANISM AT GHATKOPAR

Picketing 'Sevikas' Abused And Threatened

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Dec. 7.

Since April last the picketing of toddy shops has been going on at Ghatkopar in a very peaceful manner. But no sooner did the Sevikas begin picketing at Mrs. Deroal Contractor's Toddy Shop, they were subjected to abuse by some of the customers. The abuse had no effect on the peaceful pickets who were conducting their humanitarian work. Inspite of the greatest provocations the pickets have remained true to their creed of non-violence. There was a mavali attack on Smt. Kamlaben Sanghvi on the night of 11th April and two respectable citizens were injured while protecting her successfully. Sjt. Deochandbhai Shah the Vice-President of the local Congress Committee was also roughly handled by mavalis. Mr. Mallappa Shetty was thrice assaulted near this shops. On Thursday night two boys were beaten near the same shop. Once the mavalis brought over a lady of a questionable character, and acted in a most disgusting manner with the intention that the Sevikas may be disgusted and give up their picketing work. Every day some new method of harassing the Sevikas is adopted. The situation near this shop is very serious indeed.

There is the "Gandhi Parab" near this toddy shop. From this Gandhi Parab "Sharbat" prepared from lemon juice and sugar was being given free of charge to persons who used to drink toddy. It is a place where travellers and other labourers can get water throughout the year, and "Sharbat" in hot days, and where they can take temporary rest and get relief. It is a place where the pickets place their things and sit This place has been a place of comfort to all except those interested in the promotion of the drink habit. This Gandhi Parab was broken open on Friday last night by some burglars. The benches and chairs which were usually used by the pickets were broken, the copper and brass pots and cups, the carpets, and lanterns used for picketing purposes, one clock, and some clothes of a volunteer have been taken away and an attempt was made to break the strong black-board used specially for prohibition purposes.

At about 3 p.m. on Sunday last Sjt. C. N. Divawala was on the point of being assaulted by a mavali; Must not the higher authorities take steps to prevent this continued hooliganism?

ANNUAL FEAST OF OUR LADY: The annual feast of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception Mount Poinsor, Borivli, will take place on the 13th instant followed by Novena. On the 8th Proper Day. Masses at 7 and 9 a. m. On the 13th instant. Masses at every hour from 6 to 11-30 a. m. High Mass at 10-30 a. m. During the Octave Mass at 7 a. m. On Octave Sunday (20th instant) Masses at 7, 8, 9 and 10 and in the evening XIII Hours Adoration, Vespers at 4 p. m., followed by Sermon and Benediction.

BAN ON KURLA FIRING ENQUIRY

Committee Meeting Cancelled

The strike of the workers of the Swadeshi Mill at Kurla still continues. The strikers demand the reinstatement of the dismissed men and dismissal of the black legs.

In the mean time the unofficial committee composed of Mr. Shankerrao J. Zinzarrao, Abdul Rahim Fitwala, Mr. M. Ganesh Kale and Mr. G. M. Kalbhai to enquire into alleged firing at Kurla has been served with a notice under section 144 Cr. P. C. not to hold the meeting by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Suburban District, Bandra, as in his opinion it would endanger public peace and cause difficulty to the police stationed at Bandra for the maintenance of law and order.

The committee, therefore, did not hold its meetings.

A COTTON FIRM'S FAILURE ?

Result Of Excessive Speculation

Bombay, Dec. 7.

It is understood that owing to excessive speculation in cotton, a cotton firm, which is said to be a member of the E. I. C. Association has failed to meet its obligations in Mahajan to-day. The total amount involved is estimated at Rs. 2½ lakhs.

TRIALS OF PEACEFUL PICKETING

C. Ward Liquor Shopkeepers' Methods

Insulted Volunteers Get Apology

Intensive picketing of toddy and liquor shops is being carried on in the "C" Ward on Duncan Road Chor Bazar, C. P. Tank, Dhobi Talao, Marine Lines and Fanaswadi Area and the shop keepers are now getting nervous. In spite of the harassment at the hands of the habituated drunkards and others, the picketing is conducted very peacefully. The picketing officers Messrs. Manilal Sheth and Shivlal Patwa were insulted and abused at the Katariali Lane toddy shop, but ultimately the owners of the shop came and apologized.

MUSLIM FRIENDS TO HELP.

A few days ago a volunteer was being harrased by some men at the Chor-bazaar Pitha, but some Mussalman friends interviewed and saved the situation.

SHOP-KEEPERS ACTIVE.

With a view to sell their stuff, now the shop-keepers have resorted to other methods. Some of them actually push the volunteers on duty and drag the customers in. Some of them are trying to sell from back doors.

In spite of such provocation, the volunteers are peacefully carrying on their work.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 RENEWED IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, December 7.

The following Gazette Extraordinary has been issued:—

Whereas the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is satisfied that local conditions do not yet permit of the withdrawal of Order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, dated 3rd September 1931 prohibiting all meetings, processions and demonstrations other than those of a purely religious character within Hoti Mardan area.

The said order shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from 3rd December 1931.—A.P.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on December 5, and is due to arrive on December 9.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a. m. on the 8th instant and left there at 2 p. m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday the 11th instant.

The third annual sessions of the Palwada Audichya Yuvak Sangh will meet at Mandvi (Surat) during the coming Christmas Holidays and Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai has been proposed as the President of the said Conference.

Nagpur.—Governor of C. P. starts on an extensive tour in Chhattisgarh Division next week. Leaving Nagpur on 13th, he will visit Drug, Raipur and some states in Chhattisgarh Division and return to Nagpur on 2nd January.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT'S "NO" TO G. I. P. RAILWAY'S CLAIM

B. I. S. N Wins In Damages Suit

HOLIDAY AND ITS SEQUEL

Mr. Justice Mirza on the Original side of the High Court heard the suit filed by the Secreary of State for India and the G. I. P. Railway Company against the British India Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. The second plaintiff had been managing the G. I. P. Railway on behalf of the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiffs filed the suit to claim 735 sleepers which were short in their delivery or their value or in the alternative Rs. 20,138 as damages and some urther amounts.

NO LIMITATION BAR.

At the hearing several issues were raised on the point whether the suit was barred by limitation. His Lordship observed that admittedly the suit was filed more than one year after the cause of action arose. If the suit was filed by the G. I. P. Railway Co., on their own behalf, they would be governed by Article 31 of the Limitation Act which provided one year as the limitation period for a suit agains a carrier. But as the suit was in substance by the Secretary of State, the limitation period was sixty years under section 149 which would be applicable.

BILL OF LADING CLAUSE.

On the other issues, His Lordship found that the plaintiffs had not complied with the clause in the Bill of Lading which required that claims in respect of shortage of goods should be made to the steamer company within one month of a bill of lading. The sleepers arrived in Bombay by the first defendants' two steamers and the defendent commenced giving delivery of the same to the plaintiff company.

HOLIDAY AND AFTER.

While this delivery was in progress, 14th September 1823 intervenced as a non-working holiday and the plaintiff company refuse to take delivery on that day unless the first defendent agreed to defray the extra cost. The first defendant therefore landed part of the goods that day and left them in charge of the Port Trust authorities. On subsequent days, plaintiff continued to take delivery of the remaining goods and in the end were short of the total lot by 735 sleepers, the number left in charge of the Port Trust. As the plaintiffs refused to take delivery of these sleepers, the Port Trust sold them off to recover from the proceeds the godown rent and other charges which had become payable in respect of the storage.

His Lordship after hearing argument of counsel on both sides held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain claim for short delivery of the goods.

CONSERVANCY TAX ON ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES

Jubbulpore Cantt. Board's Proposal

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, December 7.

The Jubbulpore Cantonment Board has proposed to levy a conservancy tax on all the Ecclesiastical Bodies including temples, mosques and churches. This has caused great panic sensation among the public.

Seth Ratanchand Golcha appeals all the members of the Cantonment Boards all over India to kindly convey to him if similar tax has been levied anywhere else.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau. 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	New York, Dec. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	6.05
To-day's Opening Rate	6.03
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.01
Difference	—.04
Broach Expectation A./M.	204

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

	Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	4.89
To-day's Opening Rate	4.95
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	4.98
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Dec. 7.
Silver Ready	20 1/2
Higher	7/8
Silver Forward	20 11/16
Higher	7/8

Market Speculators buying.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Ready	63 10 0
Kartak	
Magsar	63 10 0
Gold	20 13 0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(SPECIAL SERVICE FOR THE "CHRONICLE.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Previous Close	3.30
To-day's Close	3.27
Difference	—3

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE AT NAGPADA

A Girl Of 15 Years Arrested.

The Bombay City Police arrested a young Mahomedan girl named Khatijabai, aged 15 years, in connection with alleged infanticide. It appeared that on the 4th instant the dead body of a newly born child was found lying near Jakaria Building at Nagpada. The body was removed to the morgue and the police made enquiries, when some blood stained clothes were found in the room of Ahmed Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, who was living in Jakaria Building, with his mother and two sisters. Both the sisters were sent to the Police Surgeon, who reported that Khatijabai, one of the sisters, had recently delivered a child.

The police, therefore, arrested her and further enquiries are in progress.

"WANTED" MAN ARRESTED

Sequel To A Charge Of Cheating

Jawad Hussein Razani, a Mohmedan, who was wanted by the police in connection with the attempt to cheat Abdul Majid in respect of Rs. 15,000 was arrested and placed before Mr. D. N. D. Kandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

It would be recalled that Edword Woodfall and Kamrudin Choudhary, were placed before the same Magistrate last Friday and were remanded till 11th instant. It was alleged against the accused that Woodfall was given two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 each for depositing in the Public Works Department by the complainant Abdul Majid, and subsequently, an attempt was made to present them to the Public Debt. Office with endorsement of Jawad Hussein Razani when they were arrested. His worship ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody till 11th instant.

ALL-INDIA ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY DAY.

(From A Correspondent).

DELHI, Dec. 7.

The Executive of the All-India Shraddhanand Dalituddhar Sabha in its meeting last Saturday evening, has decided to convene an All-India Depressed Classes' Conference along with the next session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha to be held in Delhi in February next, and has resolved to celebrate the anniversary day of Swami Shraddhanand which falls on December 23, as All-India Anti-Untouchability Day and is inviting the co-operation of the Indian National Congress and the Hindu Maha Sabha to make it a thorough success.

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macvicar" left Liverpool on the afternoon of 5th instant.

The Steamer "Clan Macwhirter" left Liverpool on the morning of 5th instant.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1931.

THE CHANGING SCENE

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have said in one of his press interviews on the Continent that he expects his countrymen not to come to hasty conclusions about the constitutional position but to await his statement for the people We do not know if the report is quite accurate but it is obvious that the country which sent its sole accredited representative to the R. T. Conference should not commit itself to any definite and final opinions on the constitutional question till it has heard his views on the question. We hope, however, that Gandhiji will soon publish his promised statement to the people Things are moving pretty fast in India and some of these call for quick decisions. There is, for instance, the grave agrarian situation in the United Provinces and the reign of terror set up in Bengal by the Government. So far as the agrarian question is concerned, Gandhiji is fairly well-informed about it and he has already urged the Congress to take any action it thinks fit at any time. And Congress and the kisans alike have decided to launch a no-rent campaign. Though the campaign is a purely defensive and economic measure, it will not fail to affect the political situation in the country, especially if Government have recourse to repressive measures.

Events in Bengal are even more serious and are moving much faster. The Hijli and Chittagong outrages gave a death-blow to the Truce. Yet the vast bulk of the people respected the obligations of the Truce in the hope that the local authorities would see their grievous error, mend their ways and make reparations to the people. If any signs of violence were noticeable here and there, the public promptly discountenanced it. But the authorities flouted public feeling, made the plight of the detenus even worse than it was and through the Ordinance had recourse to virtual Martial law. Such defiance of public feeling could not but breed a spirit of resistance. And the people of the province met in a Special Conference to consider how to respond to Government's flouting of the Truce and how best to resist repression. The Conference turned down as inopportune the proposals to start a no-rent campaign or a general campaign of civil disobedience But it is reported to have unanimously adopted a resolution urging an intensive boycott of British goods, Banks and Insurance Steamship and other companies as well as the boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition of liquor and intoxicating drugs."

To an intensive boycott of foreign cloth and liquor and drugs there can be no objection whatsoever. As regards the boycott of British goods and companies in particular, it is a natural vent to lacerated feeling. There is, however, the fact that the Truce rules out the boycott. But Government have themselves thrown the Truce to the winds, at any rate in Bengal. Yet the formal declaration that certain provisions of the Truce should be taken as being inoperative in certain localities should be first made by the highest Congress Organisation, the Working Committee. We do not know the exact wording of the Berhampore Conference resolution. Even in the absence of any reference to that effect in the resolution itself, the resolution should be regarded, in view of the above considerations, as an appeal to the Working Committee to sanction boycott of British goods in Bengal where Government have already violated the Truce. And the operation of the resolution may be suspended till the Working Committee's approval is obtained. Perfect discipline within the Congress is essential at all times and particularly so in the hour of crisis. However, the intensive boycott of foreign cloth and liquor should be started on an unprecedented scale not only in Bengal but throughout the length and breadth of the country.

UPHILL TASK

Sir Fazli Husain and his colleagues will be engaged at the Cape Town Conference, to be held next month, in dealing with an exceptionally difficult problem. The attitude of a large number of South African whites towards the Cape Town Agreement is notoriously hostile. They would like it to be scrapped and they would like the Hertzog Government to utilise the present acute unemployment in the country to get rid of the Indian labouring classes by offering them liberal inducements to repatriate. Poor whites are displacing the Indian workers in South Africa even in humble occupations and our Johannesburg correspondent points out that Indian unemployment is rapidly on the increase. The Hertzog Government are none-too-anxious to have on their hands the problem of dealing with Indian unemployment and they will, the Indians apprehend, readily listen to the demand of the white settlers that the repatriation clauses in the Cape Town Agreement must be put rigorously in operation, while the "uplift" portion of that "Gentlemen's understanding" should be quietly ignored.

While on the one hand the Indian labourer is to be got out of the land through repatriation, South African municipal bodies, particularly in Natal, appear determined to make the Indian trader's lot humiliating and to deprive the Indian mercantile community of the opportunity to exist under self-respecting conditions. The policy of racial segregation continues, Indians not being allowed to open shops in particular localities. A recent decision of the Natal Supreme Court which rejected an appeal by an Indian firm against a resolution of the Durban Town Council refusing to grant it a trading license in West Street, shows how impossible it is for Indian businessmen now to develop their trade. The Supreme Court held that the Town Council's refusal involved no racial segregation. As "Indian Opinion" points out, the Supreme Court's decision means that "a 'carte blanche' is in effect given to the local authorities in Natal to put into effect their racial segregation policy, without waiting for any legislation empowering them to do so. The Indian Delegation to the Cape Town Conference has to face this determination on the part of Natal local bodies to hound the Indian community out of the province. The other provinces of South Africa, excepting Transvaal, are not much concerned, because they contain only a small element of Indians. It is the duty of the Indian Delegation to insist that the Cape Town Agreement is respected by the South African Government and that if in the light of experience of its working, a revision is necessary, such revision must not mean driving the Indian community out of the land, but on the contrary, the Agreement should be so revised as to enable the Indians to be worthy citizens of South Africa through the enjoyment of the fullest opportunity of development in every field.

NO END TO IT

A fortnight ago the Japanese Government ordered General Hongo to open negotiations with the Chinese military chiefs in Manchuria with a view to the cessation of hostilities. The Chinese Press alleged that the Japanese General interpreted the instructions from Tokyo in the wrong way and sent instead an ultimatum to the Chinese Commander-in-Chief. No denial came from Tokyo that the Government's instructions had been ignored. So fighting continued and the Japanese have now seized one strategic position after another in Manchuria. The Geneva League expects China to trust to its good offices and Japan behaving itself. Japan ignores the League and pursues steadily the policy of military penetration into what is internationally recognised as territory under Chinese suzerainty. General Hongo's latest move is a warning to the Chinese Commander to withdraw his troops from the Chinchow area. It appears that Japan is determined to establish military supremacy over Manchuria and under the excuse of guarding the railway lines obtain control over the Kirin-Hueining section, which, when completed, will enable the Tokyo authorities to land troops in the very heart of Manchuria within 51 hours. No wonder that Dr. Sze, the Chinese delegate at Geneva, is tired of the job of convincing the League to take effective action against Japanese aggression. He showed his disgust by tendering his resignation, which he has now withdrawn after pressure from Nanking. There is no end to the Sino-Japanese quarrel, because the League Council is not able to assert itself.

Trifles.

This is a story of the good old days when the late lamented kingdom of Montenegro was very much alive and was about to kick too:

His Majesty the King of all the Montenegrins possessed a beautiful yacht, luxuriously furnished and quite Adriatic sea-worthy. It proudly flew the Royal Flag and also carried at least one machine gun.

* * * * *

Now it came to pass that the British Mediterranean Fleet was cruising in the Adriatic. Unfortunately for itself it entered, one day, Montenegrin waters without the usual formalities of International etiquette—without the hydraulic equivalent of knocking the door.

* * * * *

The omission might have been entirely inadvertent, but International Law and Convention had been violated and a Sovereign State slighted. It was necessary that the British Fleet should be brought to its senses.

It was.

Up went the signal flags on the Yacht. "Retire At Once" they fluttered, menacingly majestic "Otherwise the Royal Montenegrin Navy Will Bombard."

The British fleet signalled its apologies and departed hastily.

The telescopes of the R. N. M. were fortunately, not strong enough to reveal the behaviour of those aboard the British ships.

* * * * *

I was reminded of this—as a matter of fact I could not help being reminded of this story. You see I was reading the resolutions passed the other day by the Royal Mont—sorry, I mean by the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

* * * * *

By the way, omissions no less than commissions relating to the proceedings are a credit to the League. They dearly confirm what ought to be regarded a fact: the League is thoroughly permeated with self-realisation of its extreme importance. Overwhelmed with the knowledge of its responsibility towards, and its great popularity among, Mussalmans, it became self-conscious, had a mild attack of a kind of "crise des nerfs" and forgot to mention anything about the most urgent of Muslim demands: Separate Electorates.

Or is it that Rear-Admiral, as it were, Molvi Sir Mahomed Yakub has now no need of ballast?

* * * * *

According to an article in the "Lloyd's Bank Monthly Review" a total "protection" of 35 per cent should be all that British industries should reasonably require.

Indian Minorities are gratified to find that their demands do not seek such high percentage. On the suggestion of Sir Hubert Carr, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi,—the Financial Expert of the Muslim delegation—will emphasise the difference of 2 per cent to add effective point to the reasonableness of Muslim demands.

The statement will be issued to the Press, immediately Mr. Ghaznavi lands in Bombay.

It is further hoped that Doctor Ambedkar will, in the meantime, have made up his mind sufficiently to express his—er—loud agreement with Mr. Ghaznavi.

* * * * *

"India is notoriously a land of quack doctors and quack medicines."

—"The Times Of India".

Out of consideration for services rendered, Bureaucratia has decided to ignore this unworthy attack.

"French Sugar Quota".

A bitter pill for reporters, this.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LAW OF DEFAMATION.

CIVIL LIABILITY OF A JOURNALIST.

(BY S. G. VELINKAR)

What is known in England as "Libel and Slander," is called in India by the compendious name of "Defamation". Libel is written, slander is oral. But no such legal distinction obtains in India.

WHO CAN BE SUED?

Liability for defamation may be civil or criminal. Defamation is therefore both a civil wrong and on offence. The law dealing with the criminal liability of an individual for defamation is codified in Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, The law applicable to the civil liability is the common law of England applicable to Torts. In either case the person aggrieved, that is, the person defamed must invoke the aid of a court of law. Similarly as a general rule the person who published or caused to be published the defamatory statement is the party to be sued or prosecuted. In the case of defamation by a newspaper, the Editor, printer and publisher are usually the accused or defendants. If the author is known he too is included. The proprietor of a newspaper is answerable civilly for the acts of his servants or agents in conducting the paper, even though he may have had nothing to do with the publication and the newspaper is wholly conducted by his servants or agents. In such a case the production of the paper coupled with the evidence that the defendant is the proprietor is 'prima facie' evidence that he caused the publication and the burden of proving the negative will lie on him (Halsbury's Laws of England Vol. 18 page 663).

No newspaper has a right to dig up incidents in the private life of an individual and dangle them before its readers, unless there is a legal justification for doing so. What this justification can be, will be dealt with later

Defamation may be by express words or by innuendos. It may consist of (1) allegations of fact and (2) expressions of opinion.

DEFENCES IN A CIVIL SUIT FOR DEFAMATION.

As regards allegations of fact, the defence of justification, if established, is a complete answer in a civil suit. Such is however not the case in a criminal prosecution. But this will be dealt with later when I come to that branch of the law. The defence of justification involves the admission of the publication of the defamatory statements and the assertion that they are true in substance and in fact. But, for the purpose of pleading justification the defendant must accept the whole of the plaintiff's version of the statements complained of, or a version which is in substance identical with the plaintiff's version (Brembridge v. Latimer (1864) 12 W. R. 878 approved in Watkin v. Hall (1868) L. R. 3 Q. B. 396).

Justification must be of the whole statement unless parts can be shown by the defendant to be clearly severable. Thus, when the defendant had published that a proctor had been suspended three times, a plea that he had been suspended once was held to be bad. (Clarkson v. Lawson (1829) 6 Bing. 587.). It must be clearly borne in mind by newspaper editors that they will not escape damages merely if they prove that a part of the defamatory statement complained of is true, That is one of the greatest difficulties in the defence of justification.

The burden of proof of justification is wholly on the journalist.

ABSOLUTE AND QUALIFIED PRIVILEGE

Even if the statements complained of are defamatory of the plaintiff and untrue in fact, it is open to the defendant to plead that he is protected because the occasion of the publication was one of either "absolute privilege" of of "qualified privilege". If the occasion is one of "absolute privilege" the question of "malice" is immaterial. In other words even if "malice" can be proved on the part of the defendant in publishing the statements complained of, he is still fully protected if the occasion for doing so was one of "absolute privilege". Instances of such privilege are the words spoken by judges, counsel, witnesses and parties in a court of law, in the course of proceedings before it, by members of Parliament on the floor of the House etc. Such "absolute privilege" cannot be claimed by newspapers, and need not therefore be further considered.

QUALIFIED PRIVILEGE.

This defence is ordinarily open to newspapers. The defendant must prove that the occasion was one of "Qualified Privilege". If the plaintiff proves that there was actual malice on the part of the defendant which actuated him in publishing the statements, he will succeed. If not he will fail. In order that a statement may be defamatory it must be false and malice is implied on the part of the defendant, for no one makes false statements which tend to expose another to ridicule and contempt without an improper motive. But proof of this sort of malice alone is not enough. There must be proof of express malice to destroy the protection given by the occasion being one of "Qualified Privilege".

The following occasions are occasions of such privilege so far as newspapers are concerned:—

(1) Fair and substantially accurate reports of the proceedings of a tribunal without actual malice. Misleading or one-sided reports cannot claim to be fair.

Such reports may be condensed if they substantially reproduce the substance of the proceedings (Turner v. Sullivan (1862) 6. L. T. 130).

But the report must not be interspersed with comments. The case of Robert v. Brown (1834) 10 Beng. 519). furnishes a good illustration of this. There the report stated that Mr. J. counsel, commented *with cutting severity* on the testimony of Mr. O. The words italicized are the offending words. Without them the report would have been unobjectionable.

The report must not be a coloured report of the proceedings. Under this, would come headings such as "Shameful conduct of an attorney" prefacing the report (Lewis v. Clement, 1820, 3 B and Ald 720) which must be avoided.

(2) Fair and substantially accurate reports of the proceedings of public meetings.

Bona fide belief in the truth of the imputations, made by a writer in a newspaper in commenting on public matters, if they are false and defamatory is no defence. The right of the journalist in this respect is no larger or greater than the right of any member of society to comment on public matters. (Campbell v. Spottiswood (1863) 3 B and S. 769).

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Comment is one thing—assertion of facts quite another. Comment is based on the facts asserted. It is obvious that if the facts asserted are false, the comment can never be called fair if defamatory imputations are made in it directly or by implication or innuendo.

Whether the subject matter of comment is a question of public interest is a question of law for the judge.

(To Be Continued.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Nawab Of Rampur's Appeal.

The Nawab of Rampur has rendered good service to Indian nationalism by emphasising the old dictum of Moghul Emperors that the art of Government had no concern with religion, the latter being a matter of purely personal preference. The weakness of the recent agitation in Kashmir lies in the neglect of this principle. Indeed,—the failure of the State subjects to urge their demands on merits, on the certain and unexceptionable ground, that is to say, that sovereignty ultimately belongs to the people—has provoked ugly possibilities of irresponsible communalism spreading like a contagion. We welcome, therefore, the Nawab of Rampur's denunciation of communalism and his appeal to communalists to desist from a course that leads only to difficulties. We wish, however, that His Highness had issued this statement earlier when the trouble in Kashmir had not assumed grave proportions except, tentatively, in despatches of the Simla correspondents of interested papers.

Is It Light?

Better late than never. Dr. Moonje deserves congratulations on his reported statement that the Hindu Mahasabha and the Moslem communal organisations would have occasion to ponder over the consequences of their quarrels on India's prospects." But it is a thousand pities that Doctor Moonje did not realise realities and their reactions a year or two earlier. If he and his friends had done so, at least exactly half the present troubles would not have arisen. Perhaps more than half, for gestures do not invariably fail to evoke some response.

Bombay Women's Conference.

The Bombay Women's Conference that was held on Saturday at the Seva Sadan under the presidentship of Mrs. Tarabai Premchand passed some excellent resolutions on the betterment of women's status in society. The first one was to the effect that special centres for adult education for women should be started in the Bombay Presidency. Such classes, already conducted by institutions like the Seva Sadan, have been most successful and popular and it is highly desirable to start more wherever possible. Another important resolution reminded Government of their duty to "lose no time in giving sanction to the Corporation's proposal for extending free and compulsory education to the B and E. Wards of the City". But both Government and the Corporation seem to be very complacent in this matter. A third resolution supported the Sarda Act and the Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill now before the Legislative Assembly. Women's conferences should no longer be content with supporting the Sarda Act. Through social pressure, if not by legislation, they should strive to raise the minimum marriageable age of girls to at least sixteen years.

An Outrageous Ban.

It is amazing that the Sanatanists of Nasik are still prohibiting the so-called untouchables from walking past the Ramkund, a bathing place in the Godavari, held very sacred, and from crossing the river by the bridge near the bathing place. The ban is foolish, inhuman and ought to be, if it is not, unlawful. When the place is allowed to be freely frequented by all non-Hindus, the ban on "untouchables" alone is outrageous. It is no wonder, therefore, that the "untouchables" carrying on Satyagraha at the Kala Ram Temple have decided to insist on their right to bathe at the Ramkund. We wholeheartedly support the decision. Indeed the wonder is that the right was not insisted upon much earlier. It is up to the local Congress Committee and the local officials to give the "untouchables" asserting their elementary right every protection that they need against any possible molestation.

AN ORDINANCE FOR U. P.?

Zamindars' Refusal To Be Party To Repression

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, Dec. 7.

An important meeting of the Council of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee was held here yesterday afternoon. It was preceded by a meeting of the agrarian committee. It is understood applications from various districts seeking permission for starting a no-rent campaign were considered and though no official statement has been issued it is generally believed the District Congress Committees of Unao, Cawnpore, Etawah and Rae Bareli were authorised to advise the agriculturists in their districts to withhold payment of rent and revenue pending relief. It is also believed the Committee considered the general situation, political and agrarian, in the Province and reached important decisions.

NO PANIC AMONG ZAMINDARS.

The air is thick with rumour about the impending promulgation of an Ordinance. It is learnt from reliable sources that news broadcasted from Allahabad about panic among Zamindars is not true. It is said pressure is being brought upon Zamindars to organise Tehsil Associations to fight the no-rent campaign but most of the Zamindars are refusing to be any party to the threatened repression. It is authoritatively reported that the Zamindars of Chile have refused to form any such association, while only a few Zamindars in one or two Tehsils have agreed to play the role.

CONGRESS ASSURANCE TO ZAMINDARS.

Most of the Zamindars are anxious to keep themselves aloof from this fight which they know is a fight against Government and not against them. They have repeatedly approached the Congress authorities in Allahabad District who assured them of their sympathy and are anxious to compromise with their tenants if the Congress so desires. To assure them of the good faith of the Congress towards such Zamindars, the Council, it is reported, has adopted a resolution yesterday assuring both Zamindars and tenants that in any settlement with the Government both the Zamindars and tenants shall be protected against any loss of property they might incur owing to the no-rent and no revenue campaign. There is much enthusiasm in rural areas, even in the districts where permission for starting no-rent campaign has not yet been given and Kisan Conferences are being held in almost all districts. In the Allahabad District itself all villages are going to hold meeting on 8th December to take a pledge of unity and solidarity for the fight. It is understood other districts, where the campaign is to be started, will do likewise.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S VISIT TO HUBLI

3 Days' Touring Programme In Karnataka

(From Our Correspondent).
HUBLI, Dec. 7.

As a number of letters enquiring Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's programme in Karnatak are being received by the Seva Dal Office, and as requests are being made to arrange Pandi ji's visit to various districts and towns in the province. Dr. Hardiker has issued the following:—

Panditji has given only three days for Karnatak of which two days are to be spent in travelling. He is coming to Hubli primarily to inspect the Seva Dal General Headquarters. While here, he will open the Exhibition on the 16th inst. and will give certificates to the Karnatak Sainiks Then he will proceed to Bagelkot and inspect the Seva Dal Training Academy. As he has definitely told me not to arrange any programme for him, I have to disappoint all friends in Karnatak. I am sorry, I cannot arrange his programme anywhere else besides these two cities. Under these circumstances, I hope Karnatak and Maharashtra friends will excuse us.

EXHIBITION ARRANGEMENTS.

Stall construction is nearing completion. All possible concession is shown to Swadeshi industries even in the matter of time. Boarding for stall-holders and their servants is provided.

Arrangement is in progress for giving a royal reception to Panditji. A procession for Panditji in a howdah mounted on the back of an elephant is contemplated. Loud speakers are being installed.

DISTRICT BOARD OVER SCHOOL BOARD ?

Govt's Ruling Stirs Ratnagiri Dist. Board

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 6.

A ruling in respect of the powers of the District Boards over School Boards in the Bombay Presidency has been given by the Bombay Government.

The Ratnagiri District Board framed certain rules under section 27 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, whereby "inter alia" it was provided that all orders made by the School Board and its officers with respect to the teaching, supervising and inspecting staff should be subject to revision by the District Board. These rules were submitted to Government for sanction but the Government refused to sanction the rules. In the course of correspondence that passed between the President of the District Board and the Government, the President contended that the District Board could revise any decision or resolution of the School Board under the powers of "general control" vested in them under Section 4(1) of the Bombay Primary Education Act.

GOVT.'S RULING.

The Government have now given their ruling that so long as a School Board is acting according to the provisions of the Primary Education Act and the rules made thereunder, the Local Authority cannot interfere with its decision or resolution and the School Board and Administrative Officer are and will be quite justified in ignoring any orders issued by the District Board, which do not come within the terms of the general, control of the Local Authority as defined.

The Government decision has created a stir amongst the members of the District Board.—A. P.

GRANT TOTAL REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE

Bhatkuli Agriculturists' Demand

(From Our Correspondent).
AMRAOTI, Dec. 7.

The Bhatkuli Pargana Revenue Remission Conference was held yesterday at Ganoja, Mr. P. Y. Deshpande presiding. 550 agriculturists from all over the Pargana attended.

A resolution requesting the Government to grant total remission of land revenue this year was passed. The President was authorised to send the same to the District Collector, Amraoti.

Another Conference is being held to-day at Akola in Amraoti District.

"PRINCES' FEAR OF REVOLUTION."

Why They Hurry Back To India Soon.

AS "CHICAGO TRIBUNE." SEES IT.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 6.

"Fears of what may happen in India when Mahatma Gandhi returns, coupled with the diminishing tax returns and other economic worries are responsible for the hasty return of several Maharajas to India who usually disport themselves in Paris, and many other Indian potentates residing abroad had to make unprecedented cuts in their hitherto unlimited expenditures". says the "Chicago Tribune". One of the first to hurry back is the Maharaja of Kapurthala, one of the richest and exotic stars of Parisian society, whose well-known figure will now no longer be seen at the beauty contests or on the French and English race courses.

KAPURTHALA'S "AU REVOIR" TO EUROPE.

Before sailing home, the Maharaja is said to have told his friends that he did not expect to return to Europe for several years. He has disposed of most of his European property, keeping only his mansion near Bois de Boulogne which he has leased to the City of Paris.

SIR TUKOJI RAO'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MAHARAJAH.

The Maharajah of Indore who was recently enjoying the sun and the blue skies of Cote d'azur left in haste for his Kingdom a few days ago on the urgent advice of his father; the ex-Maharaja, who is said to have warned the young Maharaja that this was not the time for Princes to leave their thrones unoccupied too long, adds the "Tribune."

"PRINCES' FEAR OF REVOLUTION."

According to the "Tribune", the Indian Princes fear that a new era of revolution will dawn on India with Mahatma Gandhi's return. A general belief is ascribed to them that the Communist movement may supersede Mahatma Gandhi's policy.

"FABULOUS REVENUES DIMINISHED."

The Maharajas are already finding it increasingly difficult to collect taxes from their subjects, and this ominous spirit of unrest has contributed materially to diminish their once fabulous revenues.

ORDINANCE "WICKET STAND"

(Continued from Column. 1.)

many parts of the country could be changed to co-operation and goodwill. I am sure that you don't suppose that it is any pleasure to me to have to issue Ordinances of a drastic nature and put my certificate on bills which increase taxation for us all. Nothing, believe me, is more distasteful to me, more contrary to all my personal and political instincts, and the action I have taken has been forced on me by the necessities and the conditions in this country. Nor let me assure you, is it any pleasure to my Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, to whom you have referred, to be constantly dipping in those everlasting springs.

MORE PLATITUDES.

The Round Table Conference have just concluded their labours and have shown us the determination of the British and the Indians to co-operate together and work forward as rapidly as possible, towards attaining a federal constitution. It is now for us in India to carry on the work, and I sincerely hope that the Committees that have been outlined in the Prime Minister's Statement will get to work rapidly and report in a short time the result of their labours. For myself, I would only repeat a statement I made in the first speech that I delivered as Viceroy at Simla, a statement which caused some comment at the time, a statement which I entirely adhere to, that I trust that they will complete their labours without delay with sincere and genuine co-operation and that I shall find myself in a reasonably short time, much more nearly a constitutional Governor-General, as I was in the Dominion of Canada a short time ago. Let me emphasise once more that we want peaceful conditions in this country to restore its economic prosperity and to work out as rapidly as we can a great scheme of constitutional advance. And in order to attain that end, I believe it is the duty of all of us to prevent, so far as we can individuals or organisations, from destroying this great purpose which we have in view. And so, I go forward with the same political principles that I have always held during my administrative life in India. The first of these is insistence on obedience to the laws of the land, and the second a determination which I have always had to help to lead India on, till she secures complete responsibility in the administration of her affairs and becomes an equal partner with the other Dominions under the Crown. I am sure you will agree that the results of the Round Table Conference have shown us that we are all working to a common end, and I call upon all loyal citizens of India who have the true interests of the country at heart. I call upon all communities, interests and organisations to get rid of that spirit of distrust, ill-will and suspicion that exists in so many parts of the country at the present time and to co-operate with me and my Government and Provincial Governments of this country in order that we may move rapidly forward till we reach our promised goal.—A.P.

BENGAL NOT YET READY FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Subhas Bose At Berhampore Conference

"NO-TAX" RESOLUTION REJECTED

BERHAMPORE, December 7.

Remarkable admission was made at the Bengal Provincial Conference by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose when replying to complaints that yesterday's resolution contained no fighting programme.

Sjt. Bose declared that no district in Bengal was ready for restarting Civil Disobedience, but believed that the proposed programme would prepare Bengal in the course of a few months.

Delegates to the Conference definitely rejected a resolution aimed at starting in Bengal rural satyagraha against rents and taxes.—A.P.

STUDYING INDIA'S TYPES

Unique Set Of Statues For "Hall Of Man"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.
(BY MAIL.)

India is at present participating in a unique venture which is being made by the Field Museum of Chicago, U.S.A., in equipping one of its halls, to be called the Hall of Man, with correct statues of every living racial type of man living at the present moment in any part of the world.

The co-operation of the Anthropoligical section of the Indian Museum was sought for this purpose by the Field Musuem which recently sent to India an anthropologist in the person of Miss Gretchen Green to discuss the subject with the Indian Museum authorities and to make other arrangements.

It is expected that when the necessary data is collected, a distinguished sculptor will be sent to India to make statues of every racial type of men living in India and in accordance with Anthropoligical measurements.

When the "Hall of Man" is thus equipped with all racial types of men, the Field Museum will be the finest of its kind in the whole world.

Miss Green is now touring in India and Ceylon on this mission and she will then start for other Far Eastern countries.—A. P.

FATAL PLEASURE TRIP

Two Europeans Killed In Motor Accident

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Mr. F. MacGillioray, Inspector of Branches, the Imperial Bank of India, Central Office, Calcutta, who was on an inspection tour of this Province and Mr. D. Stewart, Agent of the Vellore Branch of the Bank, were victims of a fatal motor accident which occurred yesterday two miles off Chittoor on the Bangalore Trunk Road. It is reported that these gentlemen, accompanied by a servant, started for Chittoor on a pleasure trip in Mr. Stewart's car, which while negotiating a bend, capsized into a ditch. Mr. MacGillioray died on the spot, while Mr. Stewart succumbed to his injuries later.

The Police officers of Venkatagiri Station on hearing the news hurried to the spot and removed Mr. Stewart to the Chittoor District Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. Mr. MacGillorays body was brought to Madras last night, and the City Police held an inquest today, at which a verdict of death due to multiple injuries as a result of accident was returned.—A. P.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer Okha, wires under date to-day: S. S. "Jalajyati" (Liner Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.; Ltd.) arrived Port Okha on 5th instant and left Port Okha on 6th instant after loading 20,000 bags of cement for Rangoon.—A. P.

SEC 144 IN CAWNPORE

Ban On Lathi In Municipal Limits

CAWNPORE, Dec. 7.

The District Magistrate has issued orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting the carrying of lathis within Cawnpore Municipality; also no crowd of five persons shall assemble in the half mile radius of Juggilal Kamlapat Mills gate where a strike has been declared on communal matters.

Another order under Section 144 has been issued prohibiting meeting in Siabasu village or in five miles radius of the same for two months, as further agitation between class and class is threatened in this District.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WARDHA MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

Wardha is shocked to learn the news that Rao Bahadur K.S. Naidyu, President, Wardha Municipality, and Leader of the Democratic Party in the C.P. Council, was recently assaulted in the Dak Bungalow at Amraoti.

Details are not available, but it is learnt that the matter was reported to the police, who are investigating the case.

BHANDARA SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

News of a shooting tragedy at Bhandara about four days ago, has been received here. It appears that tired of keen competition amongst themselves, the motor drivers of Bhandara held a meeting for the purpose of forming a union and all except one Hardiker agreed to the proposal. Some hot words were exchanged and meeting broke up. While Hardiker was crossing a bridge on his way home, he was shot from behind. He sustained serious injuries on one arm and is now lying in the Bhandara Hospital.

The police are investigating the case.

BARODA MILL STRIKE

Sequel To Victimisation Of Leading Workmen

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

Operatives of the Spinning Department of the Sayaji Mills, Baroda, have gone on sympathetic strike since yesterday with operatives of the weaving department who are on strike for the last 12 days, alleging victimisation of fourteen leading workmen for organising a Labour Union there. A. P.

INDORE MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

INDORE, Dec. 7.

The General Secretary, Labour Association, Indore City, wires:

The strike in the Bhandari and State Mills, Indore continues. Twelve thousand operatives of other mills have resolved to help starving strikers by retiring from work in rotation and providing substitute jobs for strikers.—A. P.

JAPAN UP: BRITAIN DOWN

Textile Goods Statistics

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Batavia.—A large decrease in the imports of cotton drapery goods from Britain and a considerable rise in the Japanese imports are shown in the return of the Bureau of Statistics. Figures for 1931 show that 10 per cent. of imports were from Britain and 52.5 per cent. from Japan, compared with the figures for 1930, which were 17.64 and 42.3 per cent. respectively.—Copy Right Cable

BRADMAN'S TALL SCORING

219 Runs In 234 Minutes

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Sydney.—In the cricket match between New South Wales and South Africans, the commencement of which was postponed on the 5th November owing to rain. New South Wales made 446 for 8 wickets. Bradman scoring with characteristic freedom contributed 219, including 15 four's in a stay of 234 minutes. Hird remains not out, 76.—Copyright Cable.

Paris.—Government have decided to lay down the quota for foreign sugar imports in order to protect home beet-sugar industry and maintain the market balance in accordance with the agreement of April 1931.—A. P.

An afternoon party in connection with the All-Bengal Library Conference was held at the Imperial Library, Calcutta on 3rd inst. An informal discussion took place about the Bengal Public Library Bill by Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai, M.L.C.

CITY NOTES

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The Indian Textile Journal for November has an article entitled "Indian trade with Lancashire 300 years ago" in which is reviewed a book dealing with the transference of the cotton industry from India to Lancashire. "When Indian cotton goods of incredible perfection and fineness, during the seventeeth century, disorganised and threw into confusion foreign countries, they met the invasion effectively by an embargo." But when India asks for protection, vested interests have been shrieking about "discrimination" and have suddenly found out that the poor masses would be very hard hit by having to pay higher prices for the imported articles which they like very much indeed.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

But the writer of the article has forgotten the real problem arising out of the facts mentioned obove. How was it, one wonders, that India which produced cotton with long enough staple to manufacture those goods "of incredible perfection and fineness", has gradually lost even the capacity to produce the raw material required for cloths of comparatively rough counts of 100 and 120s? Whose is the fault that the long staple cotton is not cultivated now? Has this anything to do with the fact that the Empire Cotton Association which desired to obtain a monopoly of the cultivation of Uganda cotton deliberately managed that they would not find a competitor in India?

ANOTHER FINANCE BILL?

Rumours often become facts. The official forecast of the next session of the Assembly provides for legislative work and to provide an opportunity for members to move some resolutions and "let off steam" and also, to ask a lot of questions, the answer very often being "in the negative". But a faint doubt is thrown out that the Finance Member may not be able to keep to this programme, as the results of the new tariffs may not be as satisfactory as anticipated. The Finance Member, to say the least, will require incredible heroism to face the Assembly with another Finance Bill asking for new taxation. But it must be remembered that the Government have built up a convention in the new legislature that no taxation will be introduced by certification without the corresponding bill having been first thrown out by the Assembly. In other words, the House will be consulted first as to whether it is prepared to sanction the taxation and, if it will not, then it is a bad day for the House.

THE REPARATIONS MUDDLE.

While, the British newspapers have been gallantly denying the possibility of there being anything wrong with the pound, the sterling exchange on New York has shown little sign of strength. The chief element of disturbance at the present moment is that the sword Damocles' the Reparations Payment is very shortly due. The holiday announced by President Hoover will then be over and, what next? If Germany does not obtain another exemption, she is bound to default. France is insisting that her dues should obtain priority over commercial obligations, while the commercial creditors have been clamouring for at least 20 per cent. of their claim being met before the 1st March 1932. When M. Flandin visited London last, he said that he was there to discuss the war debts and the stabilisation of sterling, but it would appear from persistent rumours that he was more concerned with exacting support for his nation's claim for priority. Consequently, the fate of sterling in the next few months should depend much on the results of the forthcoming meeting of the Reparations Committee. The only saving feature is that France will have to meet with worldwide opposition to any scheme that might directly or indirectly bring about the bankruptcy of Germany or a disorganisation of the London market.

ORIENTAL SHARES.

Oriental Shares were considered thoroughly good investments only two years ago and were quoted at Rs. 2200 with practically no sellers. There were two strong arguments put forward in support of this price for a share Rs. 100 paid-up. The first was the life-fund was invested in Indian securities with also some London issues of both the British and Indian Governments. The second was that, though the valuations showed very good profits, a good part of this was set apart as a dividend equalisation fund. The first source of strength became its chief weakness in the last two years and the depreciation of Indian Securities has made good inroads into the Reserves (in fact, Rs. 47,65,970 was written off in 1930 alone) with the result that a few weeks ago, the quotation was Rs. 1400 and a recent sale was put through at Rs. 1345. The shares are in safe hands but even they are sometimes sold and the market gives its estimate of the worth under current conditions.

THE WHOLE-HOGGER.

Aye won:—Have you ever heard of a woman cashier running away with her proprietor's money?

Aye-too:—Well, not unless she had run away with the proprietor also.

B. P. C. C. PREPARATIONS FOR BABU GENU DAY.

Preparations for the celebration of Babu Ganu Day are being made by the B. P. C. C. It is understood there will be a procession of all Prabhat Pheries in the morning starting from Bhangwadi Theatre, to Congress House where a huge meeting will be held. An oil painting of Babu Ganu will be unveiled in the central Hall at Congress House and prominent leaders will address the meeting. Photos of Babu Ganu's funeral will also be sold throughout the day.

SINGING COMPETITION.

Another important event which comes of during this month between 20th and 27th is the singing competition to be held of all Prabhat Pheries at Congress House. For this purpose enrolment forms of Prabhat Pheries are now available at different ward offices of District Congress Committees and enrolment is being carried on apace every day evening between 6 and 8 p.m. Following Judges for the competition are now appointed:—

(1) Shmt. Lilavati Munshi (chair woman).
(2) Sjt. Niphadkar.
(3) Dr. Bhole.

It is understood that more than 100 Prabhat Pheries will take part. Competition will be held not only at the Congress House but at different places in the city every morning during the week between 7 to 8 a.m. Books of songs published by the Secretary, Bombay Congress Prabhat Phery Sangh, are being sold at all the Congress Offices in the city.

WILL PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. INDIA OPEN ?

Lahore High Court To Decide On 11th Inst

LAHORE, December 2.

Two separate meetings of creditors and shareholders respectively of the People's Bank of Northern India which suspended payments on 20th September last were held to-day to consider the scheme amended by the High Court for revivification of the Bank. Both the meetings approved of the scheme unanimously.

Before it was approved, several resolutions and amendments were moved at both the meetings but on certain assurances being given by the Managing Director of the Bank, all those resolutions and amendments were withdrawn. The creditors were assured that three Directors from them would be taken on the Board of Directors, interest would not be less than 8-1/4 per cent and partly paid shares would not be transferred except in case of death and bankruptcy. Shareholders were assured that two new Directors to be elected for shareholders would, as far as possible, be independent of the present directorate.

It will be remembered that the Lahore High Court, after amending the scheme put forward by the Managing Body of the Bank, ordered it to place the scheme before the creditors and shareholders for consideration. The High Court will now hear the case on 11th December and decide as to whether the Bank should be opened or not.—A.P.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT CHINCHOW.

Japan Orders Withdrawal Of Chinese Troops From The Area.

FORCE TO BE USED ON FAILURE OF EVACUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Tokio.—A Critical situation seems to be developing at Chinchow, the new nerve centre in the Manchurian dispute. An unconfirmed Mukden report says that Honjo has finally warned Chang-Hseuh-Liang to withdraw Chinese troops from the Chinchow area. The Japanese Government have not yet given up the hope that Chang-Hseun-Liang will be induced to reconsider voluntary withdrawal of his troops within the great wall, but it is now frankly admitted that the military authorities are determined forcibly to compel his withdrawal if he fails to evacuate of his own accord.

RESIGNATIONS WITHDRAWN.

Nanking.—Following a unanimous appeal from the Cabinet Mr. Wellington Koo and Dr. Alfred Sze have decided to withdraw, their resignations.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

December 7.

Pundit, Perry, Calcutta.
Canara, Hall, Rangoon.
Garmula, Mann, Rangoon.
Chakrata, Grace, Rangoon.
Tremenfels, Hesenbier, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

December 8.

Himalaya, Sincovinch, Trieste.
Madras Maru, Ama, Karachi.
Argenfels, Lamberg, Karachi.
Wildenfels, Unger, Hamburg.
Arabia, Ferrare, Genoa.
Dalgoma, Lamb, Havre.
Surada, Reddish, Calcutta.

LOADING.

December 7.

Steamer Khandalla for Durban.

S S Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit arrived in harbour yesteday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Canara arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Himalaya will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edward Ltd 's steamer Wildenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 7.

2 Viceroy of India, London, 12-12, M M & Co.
3 Dalgoma, Havre, 8-12 M M and Co.
4 Argenfels, Karachi, 8-12 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Himalaya, Trieste, 7-12, L T & M I.
6 Castalia, Liverpool, 13-12, G Trading Co.
8 Sumatra, Colombo, 7-12, L T & M Co.
9 Wildenfels, Antwerp, 8-12, L Edwards.
11 Arabia Genoa, 8-12 L T & M I.
12 Iyo Maru, Japan 12-12, N Y Kaisha.
16 City of Florence, Calcutta, 9-12, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 New Orleans, Antwerp, 8-12, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Skuld, Palipur, 7-12, S Hassum & Co.
3 Bamora, P Gulf, 9-12, M M & Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 11-12, M M & Co.
5 Nordic, Hamburg, 9-12 Grahams T Co.
6 Madras Maru Kobe, 15-12, O S Kaisha.
7 Hivelzan Maru, Japan, 10-12 M. M. & Co.
8 Surada, Calcutta, 10-12, M M & Co.
9 Chinkoa, Calcutta, 9-12, M M Co.
10|11 Celebes Maru, Japan Ports 9-12, O S Kaisha.
12|13 Pundit, Rangoon, 11-12, T Morrison & Co.
16 Jamnagar Bedi Bunder, N F, L Naranji & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Garumla, N F N F M M & Co.
C|R Chakrata, N F N F M M & Co.
G Cophie Marie, M'Coast, 9-12.
Merchant S.N. Co.
H Laxmi, M'Coast, 9-12, National S.S. Co.
D|E Jalavihar, Rangoon 9-12, Scindia S N Co.
K Jalaputra, N F, N F, Scindia, S N Co.
M Khosrou, Jeddah, 17-12, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranchi 11-12 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 17-12 P and O S N Co
Mantua 25-12 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 13-12 M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Lancashire 8-12 J F Co.
City of Baroda 13-12, K N Co.
Clan Ogilvy 11-12 J F Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Thalata, 18-12, L Edward Ltd.
Nippon, 28-12 L Edward Ltd.
Lysla, 9-12, L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Frauenfels 9-12, L Edward Ltd
Wartenfels 15-12, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tawali, 25-12, L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 15-12, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Coldiana, 19-12 L T Co.
Fusijama 26-12 L T Co.
Pilsna 28-12 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Silverveda 10-12, Volkart Bros.
C|Hereford 14-12 F F Campbell Co.
Sawokla, 13-1, L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Shunko Maru 10-12 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Allpore 25-11 P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore 21-12 P and O S N Co.
Gange 10-12, L T Co.
Cariguino, 13-12 L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Strathmener 18-12 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 19-12 M M and Co.
Karagola, 2-1-32, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 12-12 P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, 8-12, M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Florence, 8-12, F F Campbell Co.
New Orleans NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 5-12, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 6-12, L T Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 13-12, G T Co.
Nordic, 7-12, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels 9-12 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels, 8-12, L Edward Ltd.
Trenenfels N F, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Celebes Maru 6-12 O S Kaisha, Ltd.
Heizen Maru, 8-12, M M & Co.
Alipore N F, P and O S N Co.
Madras Maru, 15-12, O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 12-12, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bamora, 9-12, M M & Co.
Varela, 11-12, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chinkoa, 8-12, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Surada, 6-12, M M & Co.
Pundit, NF, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou 17-12 T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma, M. M. and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Florence F F Campbell Co.
New Orleans, L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nordic G T Co.
Castalia G T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia M Italiana
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, L T O.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wildenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
Argenfels, L Edwards Ltd,
Trenenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Celebes Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Heizen Maru M M & Co.
Madras Maru, O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.
FROM BUSRAH.
Varela, M M & Co.
Bamora, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Surada M M & Co.
Waroonga, M M & Co.
Pundit, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Vita 7-12-31.
Argenfels 7-12-31.
Sumatra 7-12-31.
Comorin (Boats) 5-12-31.
Iyo Maru (Boats) 5-12-31.
Jamnagar 5-12-31.
Irravadi 5-12-31.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

S S Arabia; Agents: M Italina; from Panarocken:—1757 bags sugar.

From Pasocroen:—3453 bags sugar.

From Batavia:—224 bags tapioca seed, 59 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—37 H|C tea.

From Sourbaya:—225 bales cotton (American).

C|o Florence; Agents: F F Campbell & Co; from New York:—100 bags dextrine, 31 cases lacquer, 2952 bales American cotton, 48 cases files, 41 cases turpentine, 130 cases medicine, 35 cases C P goods, 89 cases motor cars, 60 cases syrup, 443 bales newspapers, 460 bales old clothing, 50 cases auto parts, 554 cases tyres, 48 cases machinery, 38 drums chemicals, 33 drums oil, 1490 drums lub. oil, 175 drums lub. grease, 150 drums asphalt, 541 bundles pipes, 191 bars silver.

S S Bamora; Agents: M M & Co: from Busrah:—160 bags mash, 70 bags hartuman.

From Mohmerah:—15 bags gum, 250 bags poppy seed, 58 bags atari, 245 bags almonds.

From Bushire:—297 bags almonds, 130 bags raisin, 100 bags gum tragakanth, 37 bags assophoitida.

From B'Abbas:—215 bags assophoitida, 143 bags dry fish, 142 bgs. raisin, 486 bags dates.

From Muscat:—1847 bags dates, 184 bags pomegranates, 1 cover Govt. Notes.

From Kowiet:—1 tin pearls, 3 bundle gold.

From Bahrein:—6 tins gold, 2 tin gold coins, 4 tins pearls.

From Mongrol:—1 cover specie.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

S S Viceroy of India; for London:—10 bales animal skin, E Mavji & Co; 7 bales animal skin, H Rehmanbhai; 5 bales animal skin, F Nizami & Co; 12 bales animal skin, J Rehimtoola; 14 bales animal skin, R Harilal & Bros; 5 bales animal skin, K B H Karimbax and Sons; 3 bales animal skin, B P and Hayley Ltd; 100 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 1 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co; 124 bags turmeric and 500 bags kishmiss, K Harjivan & Co; 12 cases bristles, Cox & Kings Ltd; 40 bales cotton rags, B Mahasukhram & Co; 50 casks condiments, D D Framji & Co; 12 bales woollen rugs, Thos. Cook & Son.

For Marseilles:—1300 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Istambul:—30 bags henna powder, M M & Co.

For Izavir:—13 bags henna powder, M M & Co.

S S Dalgoma, for Havre:—100 bags myraballum, C Jivanlal & Co; 330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—286 bags myraballum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Castalia, for Liverpool:—3 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 45 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 150 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 58 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co; 09 bales cotton fly, and 74 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 47 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 67 bags kang grain, M Bhuta & Co; 380 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 650 bags linseed oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co; 1232 bags myraballum, P Mathradas & Co; 26 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

For Manchester:—52 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 55 bales cotton fly and 100 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co.

For Marseilles:—1232 bags myraballum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Glasgow:—106 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

For Barcelona:—1185 bags linseed, Ishwardas & Co.

For Philadelphia:—50 casks goat skin, Briskey Co.

S S Nordic, for Hamburg:—5 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

S S Trenenfels, for Hamburg:—1245 bags linseed oil cakes, 660 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1460 bags kordi oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 516 bags joowari, K Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2668 bags gingelly seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Bremen:—1564 bags joowari, K Devchand & Co; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy, 1255 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Antwerp:—Nil.

S S Himalaya, for Trieste:—7 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Venice:—1280 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.

For Alexandreta:—39 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Arabia, for Genoa:—2403 bags linseed, Ralli Bros

For Marseilles:—29 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S City of Florence, for Philadelphia:—80 bales wool, 243 bales wool and 168 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S S Wildenfels, for Rotterdam:—1230 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—1230 bags ground nut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Celebus Maru, for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1205 bales co ton raw V Ladha & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Iyo Maru, for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Madras Maru, for Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Tdg Co.

FATAL DUTCH PLAN CRASH

4 Killed & 3 Injured

RANGOON, December 5.

Air Commodore Kingsford Smith is leaving at daybreak for Calcutta. Australian mails picked up from Alor Star consisted of thirteen bags with fifteen thousand letters.

As far as his plane the Southern Star is concerned, the journey was uneventful but report is received from him of fatal crash of Dutch airmail plane at Bangkok aerodrome this morning, resulting in four deaths and three persons sustaining injuries.

Of the seven persons who were on the ill-fated plane, four comprised crew and three were passengers. The plane in an attempt to take off on journey from Bangkok to Rangoon taxied for long distance and failing to get up nose dived into a ditch.—A P.

"GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO RULE BY ORDINARY LAW"

(Continued from page 1.)

try, he would appeal to Bengal in all earnestness not to swerve from the path of non-violence which had been chalked out for the country by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. The platform from which he was addressing was often used on previous occasions not to condemn anybody but to concert measures to make their own action more effective. Their action was based on non-violence, which was their only weapon of warfare. The history of the world gave enough proofs to convince them that the wars fought on the basis of violence in the name of liberty never gave any true and lasting liberty. Violence engendered violence with the inevitable repetition of war. Mahatmaji had forged this weapon of non-violence with a view to end all violence once for ever.

CIRCLE OF PROMISES.

The speaker then referred to the Round Table Conference and the pronuoncement of the Premier. British politicians were past masters in diplomacy, the strong point of which was their promises and never-ending promises. They would give a promise that they would keep their old promises, and so the circle of promises and nothing but promises would go on for ever. It was evident from what had come out of the R.T.C. that England did not want to profit by the co-operation that was offered to her by Mahatmaji in the name of the country. Mahatmaji's attempt was to get the world away from the ever-trodden path of violence which was like the never-ending vicious circle. He was certain that the citizens of Bombay did not care so much for the Ordinance, many of which they had faced during the last year and still more they were prepared to face if after all they had to come. (Applause.)

NEGATION OF LAW.

The speaker then explained the Ordinance clause by clause.

The third clause, he opined, was the most objectionable. It empowered the police to arrest a person on the mere suspicion, if they felt that the person could give any information. If such a provision could be called Law then, indeed, it was a shame to the word "Law" Law was commonsense: it was for safeguarding the safety of person and property. It must carry with it the sanction of public opinion. The present Ordinance was the negation of all those conditions of law. It was intended to get round the ordinary law, as cleverely as they could. Government were prepared to do anything in the name of Law.

During the last campaign, when Congress was unlawful and the association with it was held an offence under law, he had an occasion to point to the Chief Justic a very anomalous position. If the Congress in those days were to issue an edict that the people of India should offer prayers trice a day, even offering prayers would have been regarded as an unlawful activity, simply because the Congress had spoken about it. That was how law was administered in this country The whole World knew whither the Government were going.

By issuing this Ordinance the Government had given the proof positive of their utter inability to rule this land by the ordinary law of the land. Why should they not say in all honesty, that they could not govern the country except by declaring Martial Law? That would be more honest and intelligible. This monstrous Ordinance was not a remedy against terrorism, of which government were so much afraid. They would soon find it to their cost.

MARTIAL LAW.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded the resolution. He began by translating it into Hindustani. He was not going to detain them, he said, by referring to the legal aspects of the Ordinance, because they had been so very ably expounded by the learned lawyer, Mr. B. J. Desai.

In his (speaker's) opinion, there was no law in that Ordinance. It was an unlawful law in every sense of it. To him, it appeared as an outrage on ordinary law. It was virtually Martial Law.

The Congress policy was one of non-violence, whatever might be the repression of Government and the terrorism of some of their misguided brethren whom the Congress had always persuaded to give up violence. It was a weapon and they had proved it to be so, against all terrorism whether of the people or Government. All this terrorism and every other evil would disappear, the moment they were a free nation. He appealed to the citizens of Bombay not only to pass the resolution, but also hold themselves in readiness to help their brothers and sisters in Bengal in every possible manner. On the very face of it and to judge from the numerous arrests of Congressmen in Bengal the Ordinance was intended not so much to suppress terrorism as to undermine the peaceful influence of the Congress. They of the congress had to fight both the terrorism of some of their misguided brethren and the terrorism of Government.

Instead of adopting that most effective remedy against terrorism, namely, satisfying the national demand for Swaraj, the Government resorted to an Ordinance under which the lives, property and honour of the people of Bengal were endangered and for every guilty person who would be punished ninety-nine innocent persons would be harassed or punished. It was significant that the Ordinance had been promulgated only 24 hours before the Premier's Announcement. If the British Government, as the Premier sought to convince them, were willing to satisfy India's National demand where was the need for an Ordinance that had deeply stirred the country? If the Ordinance was not withdrawn or, like the Rowlat Act, did not remain a dead letter, it would be impossible for Congress to co-operate in the work of the Round Table Conference Committees.

GOVT. CANNOT ISOLATE BENGAL.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who further supported the resolution, wondered why so many Ordinances were really necessary. Could not they forge only one Ordinance by which they could make all other Ordinances unnecessary? That could simplify their administration as nothing else could do.

The Ordinance was a legalised Martial Law. After Martial Law, the military authorities had to be indemnified against their own action, lest they should come within the clutches of ordinary law; but in this Ordinance the authorities were indemnified from the very start. Was there any example in the history where violence was suppressed by violence? India had determined to achieve her independence by the weapon of Non-Violence and no amount of these hated Ordinances were going to stop her from fulfilling that resolve. (Applause). If Government thought that they could isolate Bengal by these methods, they were committing a great folly. India was one and indivisible, and it would remain so, despite the attempt of Government to split it and then punish it.

A JUDICIAL FARCE.

Mr. M.C. Chagla, supporting the resolution, remarked that this Ordinance violated every accepted canon of criminal jurisprudence, and set at naught the operation of the ordinary law of the land. It militated against those principles upon which the allegiance of the subjects to the State was based. The only reason for which the subjects owed allegiance to the State was the guarantee given by the State that it shall safeguard the liberty of person and the property. The Ordinance was a shame to any Government with a pretence of civilisation.

It was, indeed, a mockery that while the Prime Minister was making a statement in England about the good intentions of his Government, the Viceroy was engaged in forging a new weapon to crush Indian Nationalism in the shape of the new ordinance. There was the voice of the Premier. Also there was the voice of the Viceroy. They were talking with two voices. It was for Indians to decide which of them was the true voice of the British Empire. When the whole world was trying to abolish death penalty, there was a piece of legislation that inflicted death penalty merely on a charge of attempt to murder. The right of appeal which was a most sacred right was also taken away in this Ordinance. The man could be condemned to death without even a juror or an assessor. The strangest part of the whole farce was the composition of the tribunal under the Ordinance. The President would be one of the High Court Judges, but the other two members of the tribunal could be taken from the Civil Srvice and members of the Bar. Then, in the case of difference of opinion, the majority opinion was going to prevail. This was how the whole farce was enacted in the name of law.

Mr. K.K. Suntoke, further supported the resolution. The Government made such a fetish of law in ordinary things. Where was that law in this Ordinance he asked.

MAKE IT A DEAD LETTER.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh regarded it a shame to any Government which styled itself a civilized Government that its laws should be publicly condemned, as they were doing at that meeting. The best of lawyers who were votaries of law had condemned the Ordinance which was anything but a law The Ordinance was intended to stop outrages and murders, but it had begun its career by committing an outrage on the ordinary law of the land and would, perhaps end by murdering many an innocent person. He hoped that it would remain a dead letter.

Mr. Putali of the Naujavan Bharat Sabha of Bombay further supporting the resolution contended that the youths of the country did did not believe in terrorism. If because of their methods of terrorism some youths of the country were goaded into committing acts of violence, Government could not escape their responsibility for them.

Mrs. Goshespben Captain promised all support to the people of Bengal on behalf of the women of Bombay. (Cheers). The weapon of Non-Violence, she added, was the only efficacious weapon and that alone would end all terrorism in the world.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas warned the Government against the consequences of their own actions. Whatever they did, India was pledged to win freedom through Non-Violence and in spite of all these Ordinances she was bound to be free (Applause). He appealed to young men always to stick to the path of Non-Violence which was the panacea for all evils.

The resolution was then put to vote. It was unanimously carried amid clamorous applause. After Vande-Mataram was sung by the Seva Dal ladies, the meeting dispersed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Close Firm

CALCUTTA. Dec. 7.

Jute shares opened weak after the weesend, and a moderate turnover resulted. Towards the close, however, the market rallied and closed firm. In coals, a few isolated deals took place at lower levels. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section, demand for sugar shares continued unabated, while others showed no change. Government Securities were quiet, the following were the closing quotations.—

Securities.—3-1/2 per cent. paper 53-1, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55, 92, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 99.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Fully paid 377.

Railways.—Burdwan Cutwa Railway 48.

Coals.—Equitable pref. 90, New Beerbhoom 9-12, Raneegunge 39-12.

Jutes.—Anglo-India ordy. 319, Bally ordy. 141, Howrah 42-3, Kankinarah ordy. 364-8, National 22-6, Presidency 6-6.

Miscellaneous.—Indian Iron and Steel 4-8, Britania Biscuits 0-15-0, B. I. Corporation Pref. 46, Madan Theatres 2-2, Champaran Sugar 19-10, Sawnpose Sugar 21-12, New Savan 11, Samastipore 11, Carew and Co., 10-12, Murphulariton 5.—A. P.

CUTTING "SIMLA SEASON" BILL

Conference At Imperial Secretariat

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

The Associated Press unders ands that there was a conference this morning at the Imperial Secretariat of the Secretaries of the various departments, when the question of the seasonal move to Simla was discussed. No decision has been reached, but various alternatives connected with the exodus were discussed with a view to economy. It is gathered that the suggestion to divide the staff into three sections and take them up to Simla once a year, does not hold ground any longer. On the other hand, a proposal has been made to locate a portion of the staff permanently at Simla all the year round, as is done in the case of the Army Headquarters and locate almost a similar proportion at New Delhi throughout the year, while limiting the staff which moves between Simla and New Delhi during the summer to the barest minimum. As an experimental measure, this idea appears to find support from those who argue that in New Delhi, there is scarcity of accommodation, as also of water supply for the entire staff of the Government of India. There are other suggestions bearing on this question which are also under examination. Probably, there will be another conference of the Secretaries, when a solution of this problem will be sought, keeping in view, the need for economy as well as the maintenance of efficiency. —A.P.

MILLS AGREE TO RESTRICT PRODUCTION

Protection For Khaddar.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, writes:—

In pursuance of the agreement reached at the Conference of the representatives of the mills in Coimbatore convened at my request, the Managing Agents of Ruthakrishna Mills, Ltd. (A. G. Guruswami Naidu & Co.), and Kaleswarar Mills, Ltd. (P.S. Sathappa Chetty & Co.) and the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills (Stanes & Co.) have agreed to the following conditions and signed undertakings to that effect:—

1. We shall not manufacture or sell any yarns above 9s and below 18s.

2. We shall not manufacture any cloth of counts either warp or weft above 9s and below 18s.

3. We shall be free to spin out of waste 9s and under, and weave the same.

4. We shall take steps to get our yarn agents not to deal in foreign yarn or in yarn manufactured in mills placed on the Congress Boycott list.

5. The above has been agreed to as it is felt that these conditions are enough to protect Khaddar against imitation or competition and is subject by agreement to revision in case it is necessary that the minimum count 9 should be further reduced.

6. In all matters not referred to above we shall abide by the conditions in the undertaking already given by us to the Congress.

Messrs. Stanes and Co. as well as Kaleswarar Mills have further undertaken to make every endeavour to carry out these restrictions on their production as early as possible and in any event stop the prohibited varieties before the end of January, 1931.

I tender my grateful thanks on behalf of the Congress to these companies for agreeing to restrict their production in order to protect Khaddar not only against fraudulent imitation but also against competition. Spurious stamping and imitation to exploit the situation created by Khadi propaganda is plain and simple dishonesty, but Swadeshi mills which have benefited so greatly by Congress propaganda should go further than merely abstaining from dishonesty. They should abstain from producing such varieties as go to cater for wants which hand-spun Khadi can immediately cater to. The mills that have agreed to give this protection deserve the special thanks of the Congress.

BANDRA PARSIS CONDEMN OPERA HOUSE HOOLIGANISM

Mr. R. D. Ballwala, writes:—

The Bandra Parsi Seva Samaj severly condemns the hooliganism of some Parsi Rowdies at the Royal Opera House and in a public Parsi meeting at Dadar and appeals to the saner element of the Parsi community to take effective measures to prevent the repeatition of such disgraceful acts in future.

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URDU NASTA'LIQUE TYPE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for your kind review of my work in yours of the 24th inst. of which I received a copy by to-day's mail. I am specially grateful to you for saying in conclusion that "the spirit underlying Mr. Koreshi's efforts is no doubt very patriotic, and we hope that, before long, he will be ready with all sizes and styles of types, both for the books and for newspapers, which are still printed from stones, a fact which gives the impression abroad that Indians are still living in the stone age."

I would add that, most of the political backwardness of a large section of the masses who read and write in Urdu (Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians) is due to this fact. Unless printed off types no daily can give the prompt news service which the readers of dailies have come to expect and demand. Stone printing cannot afford editing facilities, or provide display possibilities, without which an up-to-date modern daily, supporting itself on its advertising income, is an impossibility. This will only become possible when the Urdu dailies are printed off types; and the foremost feature, of a type suitable for newspapers, will have to be economy of space. This has been achieved in my type scheme.

All the other Urdu types, whether cast in India, Syria, Egypt, Germany or any other part of the world, occupy about two columns for each hand-written columns of a newspaper. Mine is the only Urdu type which is cast on a well-known typographical principle "applied for the first time of nasta'lique" giving the revolutionary result of one column of hand-written matter occupying one column in types. It was probably this feature which you had in mind when you complained in your review about the Persian Bible types occupying too much space. This defect I have already overcome, and rectified.

I enclose herewith sample of small (1½ pica) size type. You would probably notice that this post card is also printed at the same press where the older sample was printed about 3 months ago. In this sample have been given 70 sorts, and 8 complete words. This, as you will agree, is a very good representation of the art of the Indian calligraphist, having been based on the writing of Shamsuddin, Aijaz Raqam, of the Nawalkishore Press, Cawnpore, Lucknow. The older sample no longer represents our work, as withing the last 4 months since that one was cast, more up-to-date methods of manufacture and reproduction have been investigated and adopted, resulting in the present small size (18 point) sample. Although your criticism of our old sample is correct, yet, as that sample, and even the process by which it was manufactured, have been rejected, its inclusion in the review is sure to give to your readers an impression that is unfair to our present stage of development, and out-of date in fact. I request you, therefore, to very kindly publish this in early issue of your paper to rectify the unfortunate impression which an inclusion of the Old sample in the review is sure to create.

I thank you for this courtesy and remain.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. KORESHI.

Hyderabad (Deccan)
Oct. 29.

REQUEST TO BE FREE FROM "PADROADO"

The President, Catholic Christain Association, Malvan, writes:—For many, many years ,the Catholic Christians of Bhiravda, Malvan and Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District and of Sawantwadi State have been submitting petition to the Delegates Apostolic the Papal Secretaries of State and even to His Holiness the Pope, praying that they might be freed from the Portuguese Padroado, detached from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, and transferred to the care of the German Jesuit Bishop of Poona and the German Jesuits under him, or, in case the See of Rome decides to create a new diocase out of the Vicariates of Ghats and North Kanara, the same might be placed preferably under a prelate of British nationality and barring Portuguese nationality under a prelate of American, Austrian, Belgiam, Dutch, French, German, the 20th November 1931, the Very Italian or Swiss nationality. On Rev. J. S. do R. Freitas, D. D. Vicar-General, Vicariate of the Ghats, paid a visit to Malvan, when a representation, was presented to him by the parishioners. Very Rev. Freitas said that the people would get a reply soon.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA

How It Happened

"How" a correspondent asks me. "came the Japanese to be in Manchuria at all, and to have troops and a sort of government there?"

DISCREDITABLE PIECE OF HISTORY.

Well, well, that all mixed up with one of the most complicated, as well as one of the most discreditable, pieces of modern history. But here goes.

It was in the 'Eighties that Japan, having more or less modernised itself, and longing to behave just like a European Power, began to intrigue in Korea, then under Chinese suzerainty.

EUROPE'S CHANCE.

War followed in 1894.

China hopelessly beaten, agreed to Korea being independent, ceded Fort Arthur, in Manchuria, and the island of Formosa to Japan, and agreed to pay a huge indemnity.

Whereupon Europe saw its chance.

The following years saw a wild scramble for territory and concessions in China.

CONCESSIONS.

Russia took Port Arthur (which Japan had been forced by European intervention to return). She also got permission to build a railway across Manchuria to Vladivostok, with a branch south to Port Arthur.

And with the concession the right to station troops to guard the line and the right to administer the "railway zone."

Britain got Wei-hai-wei and Kowloon. Germany got Kiao-chau. France got Kwangchowwan.

"SPHERES OF INFLUENCE."

They all staked out "spheres of influence," and innumerable railway concessions, mining concessions, trading concessions.

The partition of China began. Until the mad fury of the Boxer Rebellion called a halt to it.

But when the Allied armies—having rescued the Legations, punished the rebels, and thoroughly looted Peking—withdrew, the Russians, on one pretext or another, lingered in Manchuria. Foolishly they began also to press on Korea.

REGAINED RIGHTS.

Japan decided again to fight. Again Japan "staggered humanity." The Russian armies were driven back to Mukden. The Russian fleet was sunk at Tsushima. Port Arthur was captured a second time.

Russia gave in. And the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905 handed over to Japan all the "rights" in Southern Manchuria that had been extorted from China in the scramble of the preceding years.

THEN ANNEXED.

Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula became Japanese "leased" territory. The Russian railway from Changchun South became Japanese (as the "South Manchurian Railway") with all the rights of administering and guarding the "railway zone."

And Korea was recognised as a Japanese protectorate. A few years later it was definitely annexed.

SCRAMBLE FOR LOOT.

So there, in brief, is the story of how Japan came by the railway round which her "interests" in Manchuria are built up, and how she comes to have troops in a Chinese province.

It is the result of the big international scramble for loot in China at the end of last century.—W.N. Ewer in "Daily Herald," London.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' REPRESENTATION.

Demand For Inclusion In All-India Register.

The Gujrat Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates Association has submitted a representation to Government of India in connection with the draft Bill to establish a Medical Council in India, with a request to lay it before the Members of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

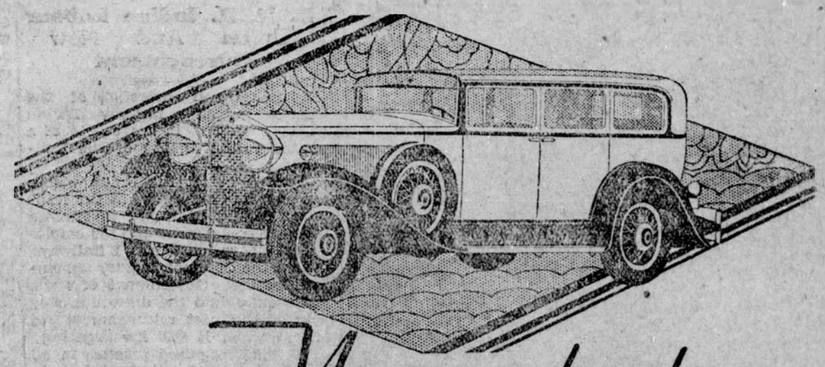
The preamble says that a Register of qualified practitioners of scientific Medicine is to be provided for, Medical Licentiates, who form the majority of qualified Medical practitioners in India, have been excluded from the scope of the Bill. The preamble further says that the Council is to be formed with the object of establishing a uniform minimum standard of qualifications in medicine for all provinces such that persons attaining thereto shall be acceptable as medical practitioners throughout British India. As it is Medical Licentiates in one province, can be enrolled on the register of any other province throughout India, Medical Licentiates have been deprived of that privilege in the draft Bill. This draft Bill seems to have been prepared with a view to placate the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, as clause 18 says that all those British Indian medical qualifications which were recognised up till 1930 by the General Medical Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, as qualifications registrable in the British Medical Register have been included in the first Schedule, and are declared by sub-clause (1) to be recognised medical qualifications. Schedule No. 1 excludes Medical Licentiates from being enrolled, whereas, Schedule No. 2 includes the Licentiates of British Medical Institutions incling the Licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries. It is a sheer act of injustice to exclude Indian Medical Licentiates from being enrolled on the Indian Medical Register.

If Medical Licentiates are not taken on the All-India Medical Register, the general public will be led to believe, that they are unqualified, which will be a slur upon them.

Medical Licentiates should also be duly represented on the Indian Medical Council in proportion to their number. The Indian Medical Association was a preponderance of Medical Graduates as its members, has passed a resolution at its Conference held this year at Poona under the presidentship of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D. (London,) that Medical Licentiates should be included within the scope of the Bill.

The British Medical Register makes no distinction between its Graduates and Licentiates, all of them being enrolled together on the same Register.

Lawrence Tibett In "Prodigal" shown at the Capitol.



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WAGING WAR ON WORKERS

B. N. R. Indian Labour Union And New Retrenchment

The General Secretary of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union in the course of a letter to the Agent of the Railway, says:—

At the outset the Union wishes to express its surprise at the Railway Board's decision to effect a fresh retrenchment of 7,500 employees on various class I Railways, when the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the dispute arising out of the past retrenchment of Railwaymen is still investigating.

It is a recognised practice in all civilised countries that while both the parties are engaged in settling their disputes through the machinery of the Trade Dispute Act, they are in honour bound to suspend any aggressive action. The parties to the dispute violating this elementary principle will stand condemned at the bar of public opinion.

The party which loses its patience to await the report of an impartial Court and resorts to or resumes hostility will only betray the weakness of its case, which alone can prompt it to rush into aggressive action.

WAGING WAR ON WORKERS.

The proposals for retrenchment during the time the Truce has been agreed to by the appointment of Court of Inquiry give a rude shock to the usefulness of any statutory machinery set up for settling disputes under the Trades Dispute Act. Nay, the action of the Railway Board amounts to waging war on the workers who have accepted the truce.

You will agree with me that if the Executive of the Federation or the Union declared a General Strike ignoring the Court of Inquiry, they will be considered by the public and the employer as impossible persons. Even so the action of the Railway Board in ignoring the Court of Inquiry is nothing short of stultifying that Enquiry and shattering the hopes of workers that disputes can be settled through the machinery of the Government.

ANTICIPATING FINDINGS.

Moreover, the alternative proposals embodied in the third term of reference should be thoroughly examined and report made by the Court before any further retrenchment can be made. Any proposal for retrenchment before the Court has fully examined these terms of reference would amount to anticipating its findings.

It will not, therefore, be either in the interests of the employer or employees to contemplate any retrenchment before the Court has made its report to the Government of India and the public are in full possession of the facts.

ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

Having stated the views of my Union on the proposed retrenchment in unambiguous terms, I would turn to the policy of your administration in connection with the economy campaign.

Notwithstanding statements from time to time it is now said that there is a surplus of 1,502 men. It is not understood how this surplus was suddenly found. Presumably due to the pressure of the Railway Board a surplus has been created. It is the opinion of the Union that a certain number of surplus men can be created by reorganisation and readjustment of work whether or not drop in railway earnings warrant such a creation. It is not suggested that there is no fall in earnings of the Railway, but it is the contention of the Union that the surplus figures were arrived at in an arbitrary manner.

It was stated before the Court of Inquiry that the Railway wanted to save only 7.57 lakhs from Labour Cost. But actually 9.05 lakhs have already been saved under this head. Therefore, there can be no necessity for further reduction of staff during the current financial year.

WORK FOR "SURPLUS." STAFF.

Now, coming to constructive criticism, the Union considers it possible to provide work for the alleged surplus staff on the new line Raipur-Vizianagaram Section, which is expected to be opened for traffic very shortly.

According to the statement of the B.N. Railway, normal wastage is admitted as an effective means of eliminating surplus men. The Union suggests that by stricter policy of not filling up facancies more useful results can be obtained.

It is suggested that all contracts of a permanent and continuous nature be cancelled and the work undertaken departmentally by reorganisation as indicated your note.

The Catering Department may be reorganised on co-operative basis under the management of the Railway by calling shares and opening more depots vending oilmen stores and foodstuffs commonly used by the low-paid staff.

The co-operative stores on Railway like M. & S.M. are working very satisfactorily because of the extensive organisation to supply commodities at a competitive price. The Railway employees will be willing to buy shares and the Union will render all necessary co-operation in this direction.

Similarly the Cinder contract and handling labour contract at stations may be replaced by the departmental organisation and work found for the surplus staff.

SUPERANNUATED MEN.

There can be no objection to the discharge of superannuated men. The employees in receipt of pensions from the Government and those re-employed after receiving the full benefits of retirement from Railways may not have much hardship if retrenched.

Voluntary resignations are likely to be tendered by an appreciable number of men provided full benefits of retirement are given and the settlement dues are paid immediately.

The commercial and transportation branches may be amalgamated into one partment as in the past thus bringing down the cost of administrative charges. The Watch and Ward Department may be placed under General Traffic Manager in the new organisation.

Neither a welfare officer for workshop at Kharagpur nor an additional Deputy Manager for staff matters in the Agency Office is necessary.

INCREASING SUPERIOR STAFF.

Regard may be had to the fact that the number of officers on the B.N. Railway has been steadily increasing while the number of subordinate and low-paid staff has been correspondingly decreasing. If the number of these officers were to be reduced, there would be considerable savings to the Railway. The superfluous officers may be absorbed in normal vacancies and recruitment stopped.

Proper steps may be taken for manufacturing in the shops such materials now bought from outside firms, as could be done with the existing plant.

Likewise the middlemen who make profits may be eliminated in auctioning scrap materials. The B. N. Railway scrap materials are sufficiently advertised to attract bidders directly at the time of auctioning.

In conclusion the Union desires to state that it is prepared to consider "any proposal short of discharge of employees."

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THE usual routine work at office, jobs to tackle and solve, a thousand little details to attend to, and you return home tired out with nerves frayed, depressed and irritable.

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HORLICK'S

The Original Malted Milk
AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

FINAL BUREAU REPORT ON AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Second Largest Crop.

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS OF POLITICAL STABILITY.

Establishment Of Unsound Position In Bombay.

The preliminary Bureau's crop estimate on the yield of this season's American cotton will be issued to-day at Washington and the same will received here at 9-40 p.m. together with the ginning report made up to the end of the last month.

As usual several private estimates are issued indicating total yield in the neighbourhood of 17½ million bales. It is a nature's gift to the U. S. A. cotton growers that on a comparatively smaller acreage and with much reduced use of fertilizers and cheap labour the crop has turned out most satisfactory and is one produced at the lowest possible crop.

Prices have reacted the low never reached during the last 30 years. But owing to international financial crisis, prices are quoted irregularly in different countries.

PRIVATE COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros 17.270.000 crop.

The Fossick Bureau 16.925.000 crop.

Average estimate of Members. New York Cotton Exchange 17,214.000 crop.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. 17.014.000 crop.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Trading has been quiet this week on the New York Cotton Exchange, with prices fluctuating irregularly within a narrow range. Selling appeared on advance, including some attributed to Co-operatives; otherwise, Southern selling has been light, with no indication of any slackening of the holding movement. Declines brought in covering and buying by the Trade. The market appears to be awaiting the Gobernment figures (to be issued on December 8th) or more settled conditions in the Securities markets.

Bullishness based on the current low prices remains in evidence, while the steadiness of cotton in relation to grains and the Stock market is favourably commented on. However, uncertainty exists regarding the immediate future, owing to the large available supplies and the failure of business in general to show any signs of improvement.

Hearings before the Senate Agricultural Committee, at which Farm leaders have advocated the inclusion of an export debenture or equalisation fee in their farm relief measures, indicates that efforts will probably be made to secure such legislation, although opposed by the administration. Uncertainty over the ultimate action which will be taken may have contributed to the quietness and the irregularity of the cotton market this week.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.'S VIEWS.

The following weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs Langley and Co. on the 5th inst. will be found interesting:—

With the centre of gravity of markets other than New York moving on a fluctuating dollar-sterling cross-rate the weakness of the pound has obviously been the focus point of interest during the week. In India, fed as we are with tabloid information, it is not easy to assess the relative merits of the various forces at work in Europe and while isolation can at times be an excellent standpoint from which to see a problem in true perspective, the first essential is that one's information should be complete, and that, in India, is unfortunately impossible. Consequently, any opinion as to the immediate course of the cross-rate cannot be other than valueless but we nevertheless consider that the broad issue can, along a line of logical reasoning, be viewed with confidence.

ENGLAND'S CRISIS.

A brilliant French economist, writing at the beginning of the year on "England's Crisis" said, "The political stability of England has always been the admiration of the world. Throughout its entire structure one feels the weight of order and discipline and a dignity in strong contrast with the sloppiness of some of the Latin democracies." The sequence of events since those words were written is significant. With the imminence of national crisis a National Government was formed at the expense of the disruption of a political party whose strength and prospect of ultimate power, prior to the crisis, was on the upgrade. The new Government could not avoid divorcement from gold, but when off that very controversial standard, faced the issue and asked the country for "a doctor's mandate" given in turn by the electorate with an unprecedented majority. That is surely a magnificent example of "weight of order and discipline" in relation to the fundamental facts of political stability, the importance of which at the moment cannot be over-emphasised, for, with that solidarity and the best political and financial brains in the country Britain now faces the approaching crisis caused by Germany's retirement into financial hibernation. We commented last week on that problem and see no good reason to change the view then expressed to the effect that Germany's inability to pay is more immovable than is France's political aggression irresistible. Meanwhile if the strain on sterling exchange is due to removal by foreigners of funds still in England it seems to us that it is best for the outflow to continue until such time as foreign funds are exhausted and to the ultimate advantage of Britain that final withdrawals should be made at 2.50 rather than 3.50. If they want their money let them have it and at as low a cross-rate as possible. The subsequent upward reaction would be correspondingly sounder.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

We hasten to correct any impression that we look for a 2.50 cross-rate. We frankly do not know and suspect we are not alone in that negative state, but we do assert that the present weakness in sterling in no way warrants alarmist views as to the future, either immediate or distant. The National Government in Britain is not unaware of the position in the exchange market; nor is it a financial Aunt Sally to be shot at with impunity by either the ablest or most nervous of Continental operators.

LEAVE JANUARY OOMRA ALONE

With American cotton at its index market quiet the main cotton interest has this week been centred in India where very late and exceptionally slow crop movement has created a position of considerable strength in spite of early shipment commitments being relatively small. Not only have the Bengal and Oomra contracts narrowed relative to Broach but the basis of cotton in upcountry markets is very firm. There must be, in fact, at the present moment an entirely false impression in the minds of upcountry merchants as to the value of this year's Indian crop. It is not an attractive crop for equality. On the contrary, with the exception of American Seed in the Punjaub, quality from an export point of view is more mixed and generally uncertain than for many years and the present high rates paid for cotton are due entirely to the necessity for immediate cover against commitments entered into some months ago. There were further small sales made to Japan during the week for shipment in the early months of next year but fresh business, in volume, is negligible. The present strength of near contracts for Bengals and Oomras may last in carying degree for some four to six weeks but eventually the establishment of an unsound position is, in our opinion, inevitable. Indifferent quality Indian cotton cannot be sold at a price out of parity with an excellent quality American crop beyond the time when shorts are covered. Meanwhile, however, the January Oomra contract is best left alone as it is impossible for sellers to tender cotton except at a loss. This is particularly so in view of the discount for deliveries of black leaf cotton against the contract. At present and on any narrower differences, however, we favour sales of March Oomra against purchases in Liverpool with the object of eventually transferring local sales to May Oomra when that contract in due course opens.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January highest 6.03 (11-35 a.m.)

New York January lowest 6.01 (opening)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends.—

Liverpool: New York cables cooperative Continental selling but South sold little. Market follows stocks.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

"General situation unchanged. Improved consumption Lancashire continues but largely at expense other countries. Merchants re-purchasing hedges from near positions owing difficulty importing."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindred, Liverpool cable:—

"Market very steady on Exchange, but business restricted." "Offerings negligible and basis prohibitive expect Bureau show increase."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables Cooperative and Continental selling but South sold little. Market follows Stock Market."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10-29 a.m.: Some Bombay buying in the Liverpool market.

2-52 p.m.: Owing inadequate support from District Associations weaving employers abandoned the proposal to abrogate all wages agreements.

Spectacular Advance In Cotton

NO GENUINE TRADE

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state that following the close of our market at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, a further burst of buying carried the price of Broach to Rs. 203/, thereby bringing the advance for the day to Rs. 9/. The sentiment behind this movement is no doubt weighty and all those who months ago applied teji on the basis of Rs. 200/ are congratulating themselves this morning, but whether this spectacular advance will prove beneficial in the long run to Cotton interests in general, we cannot help doubting. That it has checked all Export demand is a fact, and not only are Japanese and European Mills filling their requirements by the purchase of the relatively very much cheaper American Cotton, but Mills in this country are doing the same and consequently our Cotton is not likely to meet with such a wonderful demand when the Crop movement does increase.

What we want to emphasise is that there is no genuine Trade demand behind this advance and that those who are now buying so freely knowing that they are protected against the risk of receiving tenders, will be the first to run away when it is seen that there is going to be no famine of Cotton in this Country.

Statistical Situation Of Indian Cotton

SMALL ARRIVALS

The statistical situation of Indian Cotton continues very strong and arrivals during the last week amounted to 1,78,601 Bales against 3,52,516 Bales for the corresponding week of the last year. Owing to dear parity exports are running last year. This season our crop is exceptionally late and the situation is causing great anxiety. Short sellers are caught near the top of the market and no cotton is available. The crop is a small one and particularly short and midium staple is not available. In some parts of Berar and Khandesh the crop is only 4 to 6 annas in a rupee and Deshi Bengals are very difficult. Gins are running only at intervals as there are no arrivals and in the course of next four weeks, some of the gins will be closed. The prospects for long Staple Indian Cotton crop are fairly satisfactory. Both Punjab Americans and Gujart crops are doing well.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
5-12-31	5360000	6216000
Receipts Yesterday		
5-12-31	36000	29000
Exports to date		
5-12-31	3100000	3437000
Stock at Ports		
4-12-31	4771000	4104000
Stock Interior Towns		
4-12-31	2208000	1798000
Stock Liverpool		
4-12-31	739000	383000
Visible Supply		
4-12-31	9212000	8156000
Quantity in Sight		
4-12-31	8652000	9095000
Quantity out of Sight		
4-12-31	4637000	4027000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 486/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCON.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/12 Lowest Rs. 34/9 Closing Rs. 34/12

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 34/8 Lowest Rs. 34/5 Closing Rs. 34/7

Bombay Cotton.

BEARS SQUEEZED.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Those who are following the rapid rise in the prices of cotton in the local market are fully aware that they are riding for a fall. The sharp rise is a natural outcome of heavy short covering and extensive buying by option dealers. The bull activity is also partially fanned by speculative purchases based on the theory of scarcity of tenders. So far it is alright but the technical situation of the market is greatly weakened and it will almost impossible to liquidate purchasers without sacrificing prices and we think it safe to sell out holdings with a view to replace on setbacks which are bound to come.

On Saturday our market opened at Rs. 194 and to-day prices after opening at Rs. 203/8 advanced to Rs. 207/4 on bull support. There is no justification for the rise of Rs. 13 per candy and it is bound to have an adverse effect on our export. Not only this but the present unduly high parity will attract foreign cotton in this country in spite of import duty of ¼ anna per lb. This does not mean that it is safe to go short as the statistical of Indian cotton does not show any chance for a material decline.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 203/8 for Broach A-M delivery and advanced to Rs. 207/8 on buying by Bulls. At this level there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 240/8 but again advanced to Rs. 206. Later on the market steadied at Rs. 205/8.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but it opened firm at a rise of 5 points and improved further by 1 point. Our market ruled steady on higher Liverpool advices and Broach advanced to Rs. 206-12

Sterling-Dollar cross rate opened to-day 3.27 and further declared to 3.26½. This news stiffened prices again.

Later on the market ruled quiet on long liquidation and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. Rs. 204/4
Oomra D./J. Rs. 201/4
Oomra May Rs. 194/4
Bengal D./J. Rs. 186
Bengal March Rs. 184

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

December	91 60+1.00
March	98 20+1.00
June	102.10+0.60

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

100 Kotak & Co. Shegaon New 216½
100 Do. Vijainagar 13 on
75 Do. Kapasan 189
50 Japan T. & Co. Manavada 204
45 Motiram Vaghji Mundra 200
51 Do. Manavadar 2 on
50 Prelad Mill Amran 212½
66 Colaba Land Neemuch 178
130 Viram Ladha Limbdi 205
52 Do. Khandwa 208
100 Do. Bhilwara 138
100 Sassoon Mill Raman New 16 on
38 P. R. Vakharia Wun 26 on to Oomra

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	197	190
Bengal Fine	192	185
Bengal F.G.	187	189
Sindh-Punjab Fine	192	185
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	187	180
Wardha-Hingt Fine	223	210
Nagpur Savner Fine	225	212
Yeotmal Fine	212	209
Arvi Fine	214	206
Amraoti Fine	210	203
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	210	203
Mulkapur Fine	207	199
Khandesh Fine	207	197
Muthia F.G.		185
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		208
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.		201
Parbhani F.G.G.S.		204
Burwah Sanavad Fine		206
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine		195
Broach Fine		208
Broach F.G.		194
Cambodia		280
Miraj Sangli		225
Compta Good		235
Jinja	z	300
Busega		305

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 3rd Dec.		1,78,601
Same time last season		3,52,516
Exports from 1st Sept. to 3rd Dec.	1931	1930
United Kingdom	4.499	9,652
Continent	50,966	1,11,207
China	86,677	96,109
Japan	1,15,060	2,80,310
Coast Ports	16,435	5,307
U. S. A.	25	109
	2,73,662	5,02,695
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 3rd Dec. 1931		41,219
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 3rd Dec.		1,75,234
Same period last year		1,47,026
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 3rd Dec. 1931		3,663,110
Same time last year		4,25,839

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts rom Upcountry from 1st Sept to 24th Nov.	96,308
Total for the corresponding period last season	1,87,809
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 24th Nov.	1,01,584
Total for the corresponding period last season	1,35,982

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 7.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/6
D. D. 1/6 1/32
LONDON
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/6 Dec.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Dec./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 409
Banks Selling T. T. 409
Banks Buying T. T. 396
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 602
Banks Buying D D 702
AMSTERDAM
Banks Selling D D 3½
JAPAN
Banks Selling T T Nominal 202
Banks Buying 60 days 190
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 129 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D. D. 155 5/8.
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 62
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.31 5th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/11 7th instant.
Japan/London 3/0 5th instant.
London/Paris 84.50 5th instant.
London/Belgium 24.00 5th instant.
Lodon/Switzerland 17.00 5th instant.
London/Italy 65.50 5th instant.
London/Berlin 14.37 5th instant.
London/Holland 8.20 5th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 86-2-0 4th instant, 6-2-0 5th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 4th instant, 19 5/8 5th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8, 4th instant 19 13/16 5th instant.
Silver New York Ready 29 5th instant, 29 4th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 7/8 per cent. 5th instant 5 7/8 per cent. 5th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent. 4th instant 6 3/16 per cent. 4th instant
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Money:—Call 5 per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet and steady. China small buyer. Offerings small

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 52/9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 83/2
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61/4.
2½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 92.
4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/10.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 81/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 81-8.
6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 91/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 99/6
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/7
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 99/12
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/4
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57/4
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.
4 per cent. Bombay Improve- due 1959 Rs. 73
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91/8.
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Wheat May	4	9	0
Linseed May	6	12	0
Castorseed	6	9	0
Cottonseed	3	14	0
Groundnuts	6	7	0
Teelseed	6	8	0
Mowraseed	5	12	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	8	12	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	Bales.
Khandesh	646
Central India	2
Barsi-Nugger	343
Hyderabad-Gaorani	37
Berar	710
Central Provinces	91
Dhoilera	481
N.-W. Provinces	9
Rajputana	619
Sind-Punjab	312
Westerns-Northerns	124
Cotton	3,374
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,142
Linseed	229
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	385
Gingellyseeds	5,202
Poppyseeds	18
Groundnuts	20,933
Castorseeds	501
Rice	2,371
Myrabollams	1,216
Cottonseeds	8,880
Mowraseeds	356
Gram	1,968
Joowar	1,298
Maize	14
Barley	530
Bajree	2,082
	Tons.
Coal	91

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-12-31 z	This year.
Khandesh	646	6,557
Central India	2	18,462
Barsi and Nagar	343	7,264
Hyderabad-Gaorani	37	1,210
Berar	710	31,767
Central Provinces	91	10,848
Total Oomras	1,829	76,108
Dholera	481	17,771
N.-W. Provinces	9	7,829
Rajputana	619	6,926
Sind-Punjab	312	15,898
Broach		7,086
Coompta & Dharwar		6,984
Westerns-Northerns	124	5,804
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		286
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian & African	24	27,012
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	3,374	185,790

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

1st Sept. to 3rd Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-12-31	This year.
Europe	266	55,490
Japan & China	4,125	201,731
Coast Ports		16,435
Up-country by Rail		41,219
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		10,277
Total	4,391	325,153

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

In anticipation or further weakness in Dollar-Sterling, our bullion market ruled firm with active buying. Later on when the private estimate of 3.29 was received prices eased off by few annas but when actual quotations came with opening 3.2o and later on 3.26½ prices advanced. The advance was not mintained as later cables showed some improvement in Sterling Exchange.

In the market it is feared that large shipments of Gold will be made from Bombay by the Government to meet the payment of the loan falling due in the middle of the next month. It is said that the Government has secured so far about 1/3rd of its requirements by sales of Sterling and the remaining 2/3rds will be made up by exports of Gold. It remains to be seen how far these fears become a fact as it depends entirely whether the Government will be able to get renewed the loan.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	30 10 0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	30 10 0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	30 10 0
Mint Gold 2nd „	30 10 6
Silver Ready	63 0 0
Magsar	63 0 0

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How to withstand it.

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A course of

IRON JELLOIDS

will fill the veins with rich red blood and restore lost vitality clearing the mind and enabling it to cope successfully with the day's difficulties.

It scarcely seems possible that such a change could be wrought so simply, but the miracles of science are greater than those magic arts in which men once believed, and Iron Jelloids are a product of science.

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No. 2 for men and women.
No. 3 Extra Strong.
No. 4 for men only.
14 days' trial package Rs. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs. 2/12/0.

M. C.

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Where wrong treatment or neglect has made the sore more extensive, spread the Zam-Buk thickly on strips of lint or clean cotton rag. Under the influence of this pure herbal ointment, all heat, pain and irritation quickly abates and corruption and disease are completely driven out.

The reason why Zam-Buk succeeds even in long-standing troubles, is because its great soothing and antiseptic properties are backed by marvellous healing power. Once diseased parts are made permanently strong and healthy again because Zam-Buk builds up new tissue-cells.

Use Zam-Buk also for eczema, psoriasis, itch, ringworm, septic sores, piles, cuts, burns, scalds, scabs, spots, and stings, etc. 4d. Box of 1s. 3d. & 3s. box.

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Scenes In World Muslim Congress.

EGYPTIAN 'ROYALIST' DELEGATE BEATEN TILL HE DROPPED DOWN.

Opposition Decision To Non-co-operate.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Jerusalem—The All-Moslem Congress opened here to-day in a downpour of rain which considerably interfered with the ornate programme while the procession to the temple area had to be curtailed. The ceremony of introduction of delegates was held in the afternoon after which the delegates assembled for prayers in the mosque of Alaqsa.

DEADLOCK.

A daylong negotiations of Mr. Shaukat Ali to secure the participation of the opponents of the Grand Mufti have resulted in a deadlock, apparently owing to the longstanding political animosity between the two sections of the local Moslems.

EGYPTIAN THREAT.

The Egyptian delegates, according to the Jewish Telegraph Agency, have threatened to leave Jerusalem if the two rival sections of Palestine Moslems do not make peace between themselves and Mahmoud Pasha, the Leader of Egyptian Party, has proposed that the Congress should be held at Cairo.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

The Grand Mufti interviewed by Reuter stated that the Congress would discuss the International Commission's decisions with regard to the Wailing Wall, control of the Hedjaz Railway which, he declared, ought to be in the hands of the Moslems, defence of Palestine's Moslem shrines, propagation of Islam and establishment of a Moslem University in Jerusalem.

AMAZING SCENES.

Amazing scenes were witnessed at the opening of the Moslem Congress this evening in the Alaqsa Mosque. During the discussion of the question of the protection of the Moslem Holy places Doctor Abdel Hamid, the Egyptian delegate, in a fiery speech called on all those present to swear to protect the Holy places with the last drop of their blood and the whole assembly rose in uproar, hundreds of delegates shouting "Allah, Allah" echoed by screams of veiled women in the adjoining female mosque.

BEATEN TILL HE DROPPED DOWN.

While the Cairo delegate Abel Rahman Alazam was conveying the greetings of Mustafa Nahas Pasha and the Wafd another Egyptian delegate Suleiman Bey Fawzi jumped up shouting "There is only one man in Egypt and that is King Fuad."

Uproar followed and Suleiman was beaten with sticks until he dropped.

The Grand Mufti ran up and protected Suleiman until the police arrived and carried him out.

OPPOSITION DECISION.

The Grand Mufti's opponents have decided not to participate in the Muslim Congress but they will not criticise the Congress and will support its resolutions provided they are of opinion that the resolutions will benefit the country rather than the Mufti's personal interests.—Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

No Cutting Of Political Throats.

NAZI LION TO SWALLOW BRUENING LAMB?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Berlin.—The cutting of political throats during the "Christmas Feast" will be barred by means of an emergency decree which Government proposes to issue covering a period from now till a few weeks after Christmas. There must be no political assemblies either in-doors or out, and it is expected that various parties will preach and good-will to their members

Even the Nazi lion is likely to lie down with the Bruening lamb, for he is fully confident of his ability to swallow the lamb with ease during elections to the Prussian Diet. The Nazis then expect to gain a sweeping victory and to obtain control of Prussia which is the first step towards control of the Reich. Apart from this expectation, nothing has occured in Germany to justify the reports that the Bruening Cabinet is on the verge of collapse and that a Hitler "coup d'etat" is imminent.

"SOMETHING OUT OF ORDINARY."

Officers Asked To Remain At 'Home, Sweet Home.'

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A number of officers who were to have been seconded for duty in India have received official communication that they are to remain at home, says the "morning Post's Military Correspondent. Its explanation may be reasons of economy, but the decision is so sudden as to suggest that something out of ordinary has occurred.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Dec. 7.

There has been local rain in South-east Madras with a few falls in Malabar. The western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in North-west Frontier Province. Unsettled conditions in South Bay of Bengal are less marked to-day.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Parachinar one quarter of an inch; Negapatam two; Pamban three quarters; and Madras and Kodaikanal a half each and Cuddalore three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in South-east Madras and extend in North West Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A. P.

ANOTHER RUMOUR DENIED.

Germany Not To Abandon Gold Standard.

DECREE TO REDUCE SALARIES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Berlin.—Persistent rumour that Germany will shortly abandon the gold standard is again emphatically denied in official quarters.

An emergency decree will be issued, probably on Tuesday, to reduce the cost of living and, thereafter, salaries and wages.

It is not anticipated that Socialists will declare war against Government in this connection.—Reuters Special.

EXPERTS' COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER REPARATIONS

French Viewpoint.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Paris.—Long and difficult discussions are anticipated at a meeting of the Committee of Experts, to-day, to consider Reparations. The French Government circles point out that the German Memorandum, which has led to summoning of the Committee, shows that the Reich does not consider that the Committee should confine its deliberations to conditional Reparations, but should deal with the whole matter, meaning, suppression of the Young Plan or establishment of an entirely new Reparations Statute. Germany also wants to link up private debts with Reparations.

The French delegate, M. Rist, will contend that unconditional Reparations must not be touched, and that private debts, which a special committee of Bankers will shortly consider at Berlin, shall not be mixed up with Reparations.—Reuter's Special.

Cup Presented To Aviators.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Rome.—Prince George Bibesco, President of International Aeronautic Federation, presented today cup to two Italian military aviators, Captains Giodano and Bonino, who flew from Rome to Bucharest in four hours thirty-one minues, which is the fastest time for this flight during the present year.—Reuter.

WORLD'S DANCING MARATHON.

Continual Dance For Over Fortnight.

COUPLES FALL ASLEEP ON EACH OTHER'S SHOULDERS

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Nice.—Fourteen couples and one solo dancer who are participating in world's dancing marathon championship were still going strong over the week-end. With only fifteen minutes' rest in each hour they have danced continually for over fortnight. Now they are so tired that as they drag their leaden limbs round the raised platform, they fall asleep on each other's shoulders. They have completed five hundred hours, but aim at thousand hours to beat the previous record of 1930 hours established in Brussels. Prize is 250 sterling.—Reuter.

Arrested On Charge Of Espionage.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Vienna.—Four men whose identity is not yet established, have been arrested on suspicion of having planned to establish secret service for sending and receiving news by radio from Soviet Russia. Large sum of money and wireless transmitting and receiving apparatus were found in their possession.—Reuter.

TWO WOMEN BURNT TO DEATH.

Jury's Verdict Of Accidental Death.

The Coroner held inquests touching the deaths of two women on Monday, who died as the result of burns.

In the first case, Ratanbai Cama, a Parsi girl, residding in the B. D. D. chawl at Worli, was warming herself near a sigree on 4th instant, when her clothes caught fire, and she sustained injuries. She died subsequently.

In the other case, Aminabai, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Pyodhoni, went with a lighted lamp, in the water closet on the night of the 4th instant, when the lamp fell on her clothes and got aflamed. She also sustained severe burns and succumbed to her injuries.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by burns in both the cases.

MOVE TO INCREASE PRICE OF SILVER.

Proposed Agreement Between U. S. Producers And Government Of India.

IMPOSSIBLE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT SAYS SENATOR PITTMAN.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Spokane (Washington).—Plans worked out by the Experts Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce for Expert sales agreement between the United States silver producers and the Government of India with the object of increasing the price of silver will be submitted to the Council of International Chamber of Commerce at Paris on 1st March according to the announcement by Mr. Strawan, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Experts Committee has recommended that the United States sales agreement with India should be limited to exports, on account of anti-Trust Laws. It has also advocated the welcoming of other subsantial producers to agreement, and has stressed the importance of the Bank of Spain, while other other kindred banks have been included. It has suggested that if a shortage of gold is expectable, it will not be impossible to alleviate the shortage by the use of silver; it has also considered the feasibility of the International Chamber of Commerce using its good offices to urge the Governments to restore subsidiary coinage to their pre-War fineness, within the limits of laws. The Committee has recommended the establishment of Research Institutes to devise new uses to expand the present uses of silver.

IMPOSSIBLE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Washington.—Senator Pittman has telegraphed to the President of the Silver Association of United States that the Spokane agreement will be "impossible of accomplishment."—Reuter, Special.

MEERUT EXHIBITS IN ROY CASE.

Accused Cross-Examines Prosecution Witnesses.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 30.

When M. N. Roy's case was taken up before Mr. A. H. de B. Hamilton, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, the following more witnesses were examined:—

Mr. William Greengrass of the British Tabulating Machine Co., Calcutta, stated:—

In 1923-24 I was working in the Presidency Jail as Assistant Jailor. I have seen Exs. 41 and 41A. I saw them for the first time in the Presidency Jail with Muzaffar Ahmad. They were handed to me by Muzaffar Ahmad. He wrote these himself. He wrote them before me. He asked me for this writing paper and I handed it over to him.

Exs. 42 and 42A were also written by him. I saw them in 1923-24. They were written in my presence, by the same Muzaffar Ahmad. He was a State prisoner. I came to Cawnpore in 1924 and gave evidence about these exhibits in the prior case, the writer was also present and I saw him in Court. I identify my signature in Ex. 25 in 1924 case.

OBJECTION TO DOCUMENTS.

Roy: I object to these documents because they are privileged.

Court: There is no such thing as privileged.

Roy: I am not acquainted with the technicalities of law. But these documents were written when he was a prisoner and the interception of these letters was a violation of law.

Court overruled the objection raised saying that there was no violation of law.

ROY CROSS-EXAMINES.

Roy asked: Are you quite sure you handed these the very note-papers to Muzaffar Ahmad?

Witness replied: Quite sure.

Roy: In your 1924 deposition you stated he had no paper. What did you mean by that?

Witness: Yes, he had no paper. I meant he had not enough and he asked me for some more.

Roy: Was it a practice to sign the note-paper given to the prisoner?

Witness: No. we entered it in the diary book. It was not my practice to sign an unwritten pieces of paper handed to the prisoner.

Roy: Do these letters bear your signatures?

Witness: No.

Roy: Was it a practice with you to countersign the letters before presenting to the Jailor?

Witness: No.

Roy: Did no other Official countersign them?

Witness: I took the letter and handed it over to him. I knew nothing more.

"I DO NOT KNOW."

Roy: Is it not provided in the Jail Manual that the letters should be signed by the Officer?

Witness: I do not know.

Roy: Do you know if it is provided in the Jail Manual that letters should be noted in some register for future record?

Witness: I do not know if the letters had to be noted in some register.

Roy: Do you know Bengali?

Witness: I do not know but can understand a little Bengali. I can neither read nor write it.

ON OPEN SHEETS.

Roy: When Muzaffar Ahmad handed these letters over to you, were they in covers or on open sheets?

Witness: On open sheets.

Roy: Did he also give the covers?

Witness: Yes.

Roy: Were the covers addressed?

Witness: Yes. They were addressed.

Roy: Presumably, they were also written in Muzaffar Ahmad's handwriting?

Witness: Yes.

Roy: Are these the same envelopes?

FROM MEMORY.

Witness: I am definite about 41A but not about 42A.

Roy: In 1924 you were not able to say about the writing in either of the envelope?

Witness: Yes. Now I am positive about one and not about the other.

Court: What makes you definite?

Witness: My identification is from memory of the address and not only from the handwriting. I would not be able to say for certain if I am given another piece of writing from Muzaffar Ahmad.

MEERUT EXHIBITS.

Mr. Gaya Prasad, Prosecuting Inspector attached to the Court of the Meerut Conspiracy case stated: I have brought Exs. X15, Z16, Z17 (24, 77, 78 of the Meerut Conspiracy Case). I also brought them in the Lower Court. The photograpphed copipes are Z15, Z16, Z17. They were produced from the original exhibits. The writings and circles in blue pencils in 3477 and 2478 were written by S. A. Dange, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case. They were written in my presence. Dange has been previously convicted in 1924. He is the same Dange. These exhibits form part of the Meerut Case and I want to get them back and leave a copy.

Cross-examined, the witness stated:—

I had the photographs made here at Cawnpore. I was asked to produce them to the C. I. D. Photographer who photographed them. Mr. Mazahar asked me to take a photograph.

POLICE BEHIND BAN ON VOLUNTEER WORK.

Puri Leader's Analysis.

Sj. Harikrishna Mahatab, 'Sena Nayak' of the 46th Indian National Congress writes.—

The Utkal Provincial Congress Committee has authorised me to seek remedies in case the Truce terms arrived at by Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi are not in any place observed either by the Government officials or by Congressmen. On this authority, I had occasions to refer many matters to Government. In rectifying some I have been successful. I have failed in many. At present a serious situation has arisen as a result of the prohibitory order under sec. 144 Cr. P. C. issued by the District Magistrate of Puri against procession of volunteers. This officer has not only prohibited processions but also has banned meetings and assemblies under the Police Act. The latter order relates to the Congress volunteers according to the wordings of the notification. The way in which these orders were promulgated, clearly indicates that the local officials of Puri desire to put all sort of obstructions in the way of the work of the Reception Committee for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Puri. As regards the procession of volunteers all the processions are conducted by Acharya Harihar Das, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, a highly respected Orrissa leader.

The volunteers have not gone astray from the path of non-violence. The general impression is that since the training camps now conducted under the Hindusthani Seva Dal Organisation, has attracted popular sympathy and admiration of the public and the Congress is making a headway in Orissa, the local officials want to check its course. This is quite against the terms of the Delhi Settlement. Some people suggest that protest demonstrations at the time of the forthcoming visit of the Governor to Orissa as a reply to Government's interference with ordinary Congress work. But, in my opinion, the circumstances have not yet justified the planning up such a course. I believe, Government will see its way to withdraw the prohibitory orders in good grace so that Puri may not be the arena of a tough fight between the beaucracy and people. God forbid if a fight is thrust upon the people, it will not be of a parochial interest. In view of the Puri session of the Congress the fight will be of an all India character and in the fight Acharya Harihar Das and Sj. Gopabandhu Chaudhary may be replaced by Sirdar Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I have placed the whole matter before the President of the Indian National Congress and also am moving the local Government at its head-quarters at Patna.

In the meantime, the public should not swerve an inch from helping the Reception Committee in every possible way to make the Puri Congress a great success.

TOTAL "PROTECTION" OF 35 PER CENT.

What British Industries "Reasonably Require."

LONDON, Dec. 6.

An article on the "Balance of Trade", which appears in the Lloyds Bank Monthly Review, works out that the total "protection" of 35 per cent., should be all that British industries should reasonably require. It gives no figure for stabilising the pound, but points out that the rate of 4.30 dollars, equals the depreciation of twelve per cent., which postulates an advance in the sterling price of foreign goods, by 13½ per cent. If ten per cent. tariff is added, the 35 per cent. protection would be reached.—Reuter's Special.

EUROPEAN FRUIT AND FLOWER MERCHANTS PERTURBED.

Representatives Consult British Organisations.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Dutch growers of fruit, flowers, vegetables and bulbs are concerned about the effect which the Customs duties to be imposed under fruit, vegetables and horticultural products order will have upon their trade with Britain. Several representatives have come over to seek information, and consult with their British organisations. The bulb trade alone with England amounts to eighteen million guilders.

BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

M. Hymans, the Belgian Finance Minister, arrived in London this evening to discuss Belgian trade interests.—Reuter.

LOSSIEMOUTH MAGICIAN'S LE GERDEMAIN

"Mac" the mystic whose sleights of hand charm away the Indian Liberal leaders who delight in burning incense at the feet of the great charmer who fails to influence Mahatmaji.

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